

There's a great new feeling in the air today as Royal Jordanian passengers win the 24th anniversary lottery



Yesterday, Jordan's press corps met to draw the winning tickets for the lucky Royal Jordanian passengers participating in the 24th anniversary celebration lottery. Each press member reached in to pick the lucky winner's name. Shown in the center of the photo is the press corps holding the winning coupon for the first prize, a Fiat Regata.

THE WINNERS IN ROYAL JORDANIAN'S 24th ANNIVERSARY LOTTERY:

Prize	Name	C.N.
1st	Fiat Regata	Jack Khushrum
2nd	2 First Class Tickets	R.M. Holmes
3rd	2 Business Class Tickets	Khaleel Abdul Al Rahem Naser
4th	2 Economy Class Tickets	Tadeusz Florkowski
5th	1 First Class Ticket	Nadia Mustapha Khair
6th	1 First Class Ticket	Haydar Humadallah Al Samawi
7th	1 First Class Ticket	Huseyin El Debran
8th	1 First Class Ticket	Michael Malakun
9th	1 First Class Ticket	Saleh Yousuf Mohamed Amer
10th	1 First Class Ticket	Shehdeh Abed Al Aziz Mohamed Al Jedah
11th	1 Business Class Ticket	Soreen Nuqulbah
12th	1 Business Class Ticket	Rafiek Mohamed Al Shalkh Ali
13th	1 Business Class Ticket	Zaid Saleh Ellayan Abu Al Oboul
14th	1 Business Class Ticket	Etan Ahmad Assad Mahmoud
15th	1 Business Class Ticket	Ne'meh Safaous Jalakoush
16th	1 Business Class Ticket	Bassam Abed Al Razak Ibrahim
17th	1 Business Class Ticket	Jairo Salazar

Prize	Name	C.N.
18th	1 Business Class Ticket	Ahed Al Wahed Ali Jsem
19th	1 Business Class Ticket	Yousef Hijarrah
20th	1 Business Class Ticket	Saloon Duhail
21st	1 Economy Class Ticket	Husein Ibrahim Aycan
22nd	1 Economy Class Ticket	Imad Mohamed Yousuf
23rd	1 Economy Class Ticket	Atallah Philippe Al Su'agh
24th	1 Economy Class Ticket	All Suced Ali Mohamed Mahmoud

All prize winners will be notified at their address or telephone number, shown on the coupon. For all queries or information, prize winners should call. Telephone 672 872, ext. 409.

Setting new standards

ROYAL JORDANIAN

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Political, economic and social review

Volume 6 Number 22

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Jordan's Olympiad ambitions

SEOUL

Cover story

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Seoul

Preparations
under way
while
excitement
builds



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Win with
The Star

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Jordan Flight 858 Too many lives sacrificed

By a Star Staff Writer

ONE HUNDRED and fifteen passengers took the Korean Airline Flight 858 from Baghdad to Seoul on 29 November 1987. After nine hours of flying they must have thought that they had been through the worst time of the trip. Only two to three hours stood between them and their destination. But nine hours were all that they were destined to fly. The plane was blown to smithereens on the Tba-Burna borders.

All those who had come to Seoul airport to receive the passengers, left home with a worried mind and many unanswered questions. Why hadn't the plane arrived on time?

The plane was thought to have disappeared. But further investigations proved that two "North Korean

saboteurs" had placed a time-bomb in the plane before they got off it at Abu Dhabi, where the plane made a short stop.

"The operation was meant to disrupt the Seoul 1988 Olympics and to cause political disturbances in South Korea", South Korean Ambassador to Jordan, Dougsoon Park, told Jordanian journalists on Monday. He said that his government had a concrete evidence that incriminated North Korea and that he was willing to produce it to any government or journalist.

The two saboteurs who bombed the plane, were identified by the South-Korean government as Kim Sung-il and Kim Hyun-Hee. They posed as father Hachiya Shinichi, 70, and daughter Hachiya Mayumi, 25, with false Japanese passports.

When two were caught, Kim-Sung-il hit off a cyanide gas tablet

placed in the filter of his cigarette and passed it on to the girl before falling dead on the spot. Kim Hyun-Hee tried to take what was left of the gas and fell to the floor, but recovered in hospital later, where she refused to say anything at first, then spoke in Chinese, saying that she was a citizen of Guangzhou.

Park said that both North Korean agents had received their instructions directly from Kim Jong-il, son of the North-Korean President. They had received intensive sabotage training and, since 1984, had trained together as a team, travelling together in Europe and the Far East. They both spoke several Far Eastern languages, including Chinese and Japanese, and, in addition, Kim Sung-il spoke fluent Russian.

The body of Kim-Sung-il was flown to Seoul when Kim Hyun-Hee was extradited. At first she refused to talk, then after being taken

around the city and viewing television, she realized, Park said, that all she had been indoctrinated with by her government was not true, then, on 23 December, she confessed and said that she was sorry she had committed this act of terrorism. It also became known that she was the daughter of a North-Korean diplomat, Kim Won-Sok, who had served in Cuba and was now a fisheries representative in Angola.

Park also quoted a statement made by his government's official spokesman, Minister of Culture and Information Lee Woong-Hee: "We, of the Republic of South Korea's Government, join the Korean public in condemning, with utmost consternation and anger, North Korea for having engineered the barbarous mid-air bombing of a Korean Air 858 jetliner, in which 115 precious lives were sacrificed... The government demands that North Korea, the mastermind of the airliner bombing, immediately acknowledge this terrorist act and publicly express repentance for it. We also demand that those implicated be sternly punished, including those who gave the orders to bomb the plane and those who assisted in the bombing."

Deputies urge US to give Middle East priority

By Lella Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Two US congressmen said they would urge their government to renew efforts for bringing about a Middle East peace process, which they said was imperative, not only to that area but also to the whole world. They said the US had an important role to play and should hasten to assume it.

Congressmen Bud Shuster of Pennsylvania and Michael Dewine of Ohio, both republicans, visited Jordan to hold talks with senior officials on the current Middle East situation and spent two days in the occupied West Bank, where they visited one refugee camp they did not name. They left the country at the beginning of this week.

"I'm deeply concerned about what I saw," Shuster told the Star. "My heart goes out to the Palestinian refugees. The most disturbing thing is their situation—I saw people behind barbed wire. We must work out a peace process through negotiations." "We visited one camp for a little while last Thursday, when it was calm there," Dewine added. "We saw the barbed wire fence and talked to the people involved."

But, Shuster added, he understood and respected the Israeli desire to maintain order in the occupied territories. Both Congressmen added they would talk to their colleagues about what they saw and urge their administration to play a role, as a friend to all parties to the conflict, to bring about a settlement.

Shuster said they had been in Egypt before coming to Jordan, and what was most striking there was the "close and productive relationship between Egypt and the US that came about through peace, but would not comment when asked if peace between Egypt and Israel had brought about this closeness between Egypt and the US.

"It is an obvious fact that, before peace, the relationship was not that close, and the (closer relationship) came about as a result of peace," he said. Asked about their opinion of the US abstention from the most recent vote on a Security Council Resolution calling on Israel to renounce the deportation policy and return five Palestinians expelled to Lebanon last week, to their homeland, Shuater and Dewine said they could not explain it until they spoke to their government, but both had approved the previous unanimous vote of the Council on the situation.

"As a member of the Congress' Foreign Affairs Committee, to me it shows the importance and urgency of getting the peace process going. The US certainly can play a role, though ultimately the decision has to be made between the parties concerned, but it has to be given a priority inside the Administration," Dewine concluded.

Star

Telephone:
664153/4.

By Pam Dougherty
Special to The Star

A QUIET revolution is underway at the Kraymeh Social Development Centre in the Jordan Valley. Programmes are being scrutinized, and new goals set as staff at the centre, which belongs to the Ministry of Social Development, undertake a fundamental re-assessment of their work.

The changes follow a successful "encounter" with development activities underway in nine villages of the Beni Suf governorate of Egypt. In April 1987, a group of six Jordanians, two each from the Ministry of Social Development and the Urban Development Department and one each from the Save the Children Fund and the General Federation of Jordanian Women, visited the Beni Suf villages where a team from the Brussels-based Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA) is working with 20,000 villagers on a range of programmes in primary health, pre-school education, water supply, literacy, income-generating projects, agriculture and school building and renovation.

They were impressed with the projects and even more impressed with the enthusiasm and efficiency with which they are carried out. The Ministry of Social Development was keen to emulate their efforts. Kraymeh was chosen as a starting point and last November five staff members from Kraymeh visited Egypt for training.

This was followed by a visit to Jordan by three ICA members who joined Nawaf El Sherif and Anwar Al Baruti of the Ministry and the staff of Kraymeh in a planning session for the centre.

The session was divided into three parts. In the first stage field visits were paid to government organizations, clinics and vocational training centres to see how they were functioning. The ICA staff then held training sessions on some of the broader aspects of development and considered both theory and practice in a world context.

In the third phase the Kraymeh



New dimension for social development centres

A quiet revolution

staff began the job of re-thinking and re-planning the work of their centre. They needed to take two major steps:

- 1) To clarify their vision of the centre and the role of the staff in its future.
- 2) To identify the problems they could expect to face in achieving that vision.
- 3) To set their broad strategies and to establish the goals which were to be achieved within six months.
- 4) To lay down a month by-month plan to achieve those goals.
- 5) To lay down detailed week-by-week plans, and assign particular tasks and responsibilities for all staff members.

The Kraymeh staff have now divided themselves into two teams,

one handling social services projects, and the other concerned with economic projects. The social services team now have four goals to be met by the end of June this year. They are to select 15-20 local women as health caretakers and to prepare a training programme for them, to prepare a one year pre-school curriculum, to obtain a piece of land to be developed as a children's playground, and to boost the centre's literacy programmes by finding ways to combine them with other educational activities.

The economic team have set themselves the task of finding new outlets for the products of the centre's vocational training graduates, identifying vocational training programmes which could be tailored to suit work available in the Kraymeh area and developing

a proposal for a small loans programme for income generating activities designed for those ineligible either for ordinary bank loans or for help from the National Aid Fund.

Kraymeh Centre Director Muhammad Rashrash says he is happy with the new direction that he and his staff will be taking and with the fact that they are now all being involved in all aspects of the work at the centre rather than just being limited to their own specialties. On his visit to Egypt, he was particularly impressed by the revolving fund used to support economic activity by the poorest of the villagers with a minimum of red tape and fuss. He was also surprised at just how effectively the illiterate primary health workers of the Beni Suf villages could do their job and he is looking

forward to seeing the primary health activities of his own centre expand.

Director of Planning and Monitoring at the Ministry of Social Development Amal Snbagh says the ministry has been very impressed with the work done by the ICA in Egypt and with the quality of the training they provided for their Jordanian counterparts. It has, she says, brought about a positive change in the outlook of the Kraymeh staff and the ministry will be watching their progress with great interest and in the hope that their experience will benefit Jordan's other social development centres.

The Egyptian Experience

The Institute for Cultural Affairs (ICA) team began its work in Egypt in 1976. The village of Bayad in the Beni Suf governorate was chosen as a starting point because it was isolated and enjoyed few services. Since 1976 work has expanded and the ICA now has a contract with the Egyptian government to work in nine villages with a total population of around 20,000.

Project co-director Anne Yallop says the ICA staff see their role in Bayad, not as experts telling people what to do, but as supporting the local people in their own development effort. All their programmes are developed and carried out with the close co-operation of the village people who now participate in health care workers, kindergarten and literacy teachers, loan co-ordinators and so on.

Ms Yallop says the nature of the project has changed over time as the situation of the villages has changed. They are, for example, no longer isolated, following government moves to develop the area. As outsiders have begun to invest in the area, the ICA team has worked to ensure that the local people do not get left out.

They also see the Beni Suf project as something of a laboratory for development of ideas and are keen to share their experiences with other development organizations in Egypt and outside.

New facilities for Queen Alia, Aqaba airports

AMMAN (Star) — The Civil Aviation Authority has awarded contracts for \$447,089 to Calmequip Engineering of Miami, Florida, for an approach lighting system at Queen Alia International Airport, and for \$138,529 to Southern Avionics, of Beaumont, Texas, for beacon lighting to be installed at Aqaba Airport this spring. The lighting systems currently on order are key elements in the authority's plans for handling greater air traffic easily and safely.

"This is our first priority," said Engineer Abdourout Akour, director of Technical provisions. He noted that over 500,000 Jordanians working outside the country, 100,000 students returning from study abroad, and thousands of pilgrims, travel through Amman and Aqaba airports every summer. The beacon lighting will expand Aqaba's operating hours, greatly expediting its use by large international aircraft after dark. This is a prerequisite to better serving these travelers and to increasing tourism at the Kingdom's foremost leisure resort.

The airport lighting is being imported under the Commodity Import Programme (CIP) financed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and managed jointly by USAID and the Ministry of Planning. The programme seeks to promote sustained economic growth in the Kingdom by providing importers here, in both the public sector and the private sector, with foreign exchange financing for imports of US capital equipment, intermediate goods, and raw materials and; at the same time, generates Jordanian Dinar.

21 JANUARY 1988

Exploring potentials for Jordanian-Italian co-operation

By Lella Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Chief Deputy of the Italian Foreign Ministry's Department of Co-operation, Mr. Antonio Badini, said that Jordanian-Italian co-operation was progressing satisfactorily and could still broaden in the future given the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

Mr. Badini, who left Jordan last Friday, in an interview with The Star, said that the co-operation protocol, first signed between Jordan and Italy in 1985, was renewed in 1983 to reach 10 million U.S. dollars of grants and 50 million dollars in very soft loans and credit lines; stating that Italy would like these loans used in developing agro-industrial private sector projects.

"I came to explore the possibilities of broadening our co-operation programme and the means of improving their quality. I am pleased with what we have achieved, but still believe that there is a potential for a lot more," Badini said.

He and his companions, together with the Italian Ambassador in Amman, Luigi Amaduzzi, met with Minister of Health Dr. Zaid Hamzah, Minister of Planning Dr. Teher Kenan, Minister of Occupied Territories Marwan Dudin, and their

aides, and came to an agreement on the nature of these projects. He said that, when His Majesty King Hussein visited Italy early last year, he had agreed to the Italian proposal of picking out projects most profitable to the people from both the East and West Bank five-year development plan.

Italy, Badini added, usually provided the assistance in the form of know-how, experts and goods paid for in Italy. Most of the West Bank and Gaza aid went through UNRWA, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, World Health Organization (WHO), and UNIDO, besides other non-governmental organizations. He said that Italy had decided to build a sewer system for Bethlehem, costing about 10 million dollars.

On the East Bank, Badini said another 10 million dollars would be spent on improving health care in the Kerak area, including the building of a new hospital, in addition to providing specialization conditions, such as maternity care and obstetrics, to the Italian hospital in Amman.

Besides enhancing private sector projects, Badini said there would also be the possibility of conducting a joint scientific research through the Royal Scientific Society, and possible joint




Mr. Antonio Badini

projects for export to a third country. He said that food processing projects, such as citrus juice and vegetable canning, might be implemented in an attempt to achieve food self-sufficiency here. Jordan, he added, wanted to broaden its production base to reduce imports and increase exports. The support programme to revitalize industry and agriculture, meaning the soft loans, would come through the Industrial Development Bank (IDB), he said.

"The important thing is the political will to maintain co-operation and the willingness to find any possible way to do that," Badini said. "We agreed to make further efforts for opening new avenues to increase the level of co-operation."

THE JERUSALEM STAR 3



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Open Soon

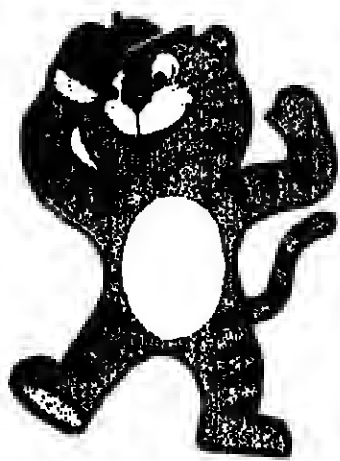
We are pleased to Announce the opening of an exclusive Korean Product Permanent Exhibition Center in Amman for introducing Various Korean Products under the Jordanian Government Licenced No. 200.5.18923 Complying with the Special Conditions and other effective Laws and Regulations.

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By Wafa Amr
Star Staff Writer

THE SOLE Jordanian female participant in the Los Angeles Olympic Games in 1984 was a slim, shy young lady with eyes showing full determination and challenge.

The 22-year-old Ra'eda Bader smiled wistfully as she went back in her memories to the beautiful days in Los Angeles. "My participation in the Los Angeles Olympic Games was my first international experience. I was the last Jordanian and Arab athlete among women competing in the 3000-metre race," Ra'eda, in fact, was the only female athlete from the Asian Continent.

Only one week before her departure to Los Angeles was she informed that she would represent Jordan in track-races in Los Angeles. "I was surprised but very happy. I felt honoured and proud to represent Jordan in the international Olympics," she recalled.

Ra'eda's childhood hobby of running helped her in winning several school-races and local championships. These activities qualified her to be a member of the National Sports Club, where she underwent serious training.

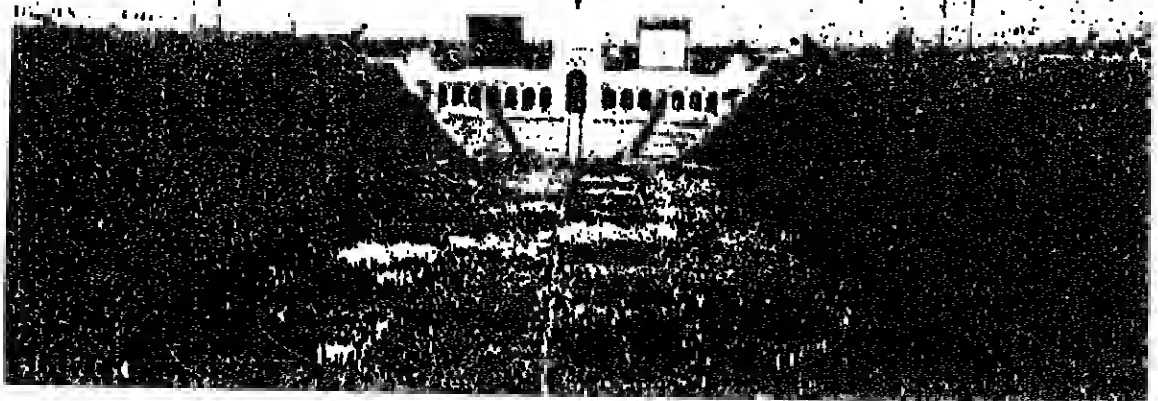
"My family were behind me all the way. I come from a family of athletes and, naturally, I am only following my brother's footsteps who won several continental championships," she said in a proud tone.

Her brother, Ismail, is a member of Al-Jezira Club, while her other brother Riyadh, is one of Jordan's athletes in long-distance running. Full of eagerness and strong determination to keep up her serious training, Ra'eda undertakes daily training and running for about 70 kilometres each week. Currently she teaches Physical Education at the Jandawel School and gives lessons in physical fitness to women.

"The experience I had in Los Angeles was overwhelming. I learned new and advanced techniques in training, and I was also granted the opportunity to meet with world champions," she said.

Yet it is still very difficult for women to take up sports as a profession. Ra'eda confirmed the arguments of other female athletes in that their families should be more understanding and encouraging. "They also suffer from lack of transportation facilities

Jordanians to Seoul Realistic aspirations



Opening ceremonies of the 23rd Olympiad in Los Angeles

and, most importantly, we need coaches with long experience in their field of training."

With her strong will and hard work, Ra'eda will soon be ready to surprise everyone in her next appearance.

Ra'eda will not go to Seoul this year. But Jordan will be represented still.

Jacqueline Douqom, Jordan's champion in table tennis, will try her requests in Seoul. She entered Jordan's sport history from its widest doors after her great achievements in Baghdad during the beginning of 1988.

Upon her return from Baghdad, Jacqueline said, "I am proud of my achievement in Baghdad, which won me the honour of representing Arab women athletes in table-tennis in the Olympics. I will be the first Arab to take part in this kind of sports since the Olympics of 1988. I dedicate this work to Jordan and to all those who helped me in my achievement."

General Secretary of the Jordan National Olympics Committee (JNOC), the Dr. Mouwataq Fawaz, said that Jordan's participation in Seoul Olympics this year relates to the long-standing friendship it has with South Korea. "It is our duty towards South Korea, with which we enjoy good and friendly relations, to participate in the event."

The other reason behind Jordan's participation in this year's Olympic games is the will to build strong friendly relations with athletes from all over the world, who meet in one place for 20 days under the banner of sport. When the event ends the athletes take home with them happy memories and long-lasting friendships, an objective aimed at by the modern Olympiad founder De-Coubertin.

Dr. Fawaz said that the events, that Jordan will be taking part in the Seoul Olympics, are still under study because the players have to achieve the minimum qualification requirements for participation in Seoul. Each game requires certain qualifications, except for team

sports which are submitted to continental finals, such as football, hand-ball, and basket ball.

"At the present time we cannot say who will participate, it is very difficult to predict beforehand."

Jordan will not be represented in Seoul by sport teams because they lost the continental championships and did not thus qualify for the Olympic Games this year.

"We have great hopes in individual sports, such as archery, wrestling, table-tennis, and ping pong. A young lady currently participating in Europe's championships might qualify for archery in Seoul this year. As for the wrestling federation it provides great cars for its players, and we have high hopes for the participation of one or two Jordanian wrestlers in this year's Olympics."

A Jordanian athlete, who scored high among Arab countries' championships in fencing, is being given special attention by the Fencing Federation, hoping that he would reach the finals to qualify for the Olympics.

In ping-pong, however, the Jordanian Federation has already sent the names of three male and two female players to the International Federation for their participation in West-Asian Finals. "We depend on them to fulfil the requirements needed for their entrance to the Seoul Olympics."

Despite the hard conditions for qualifying for the Olympics, by the Seoul Organizing Committee and the International Federation, Jordan is expected to participate in some single sports such as, weight-lifting, wrestling, boxing, and judo, with one athlete for each weight regardless of their qualifications. "We are certain of the participation of three Tae-Kwon-Do athletes who have been selected by the International Tae-Kwon-Do Federation."

Sport specialists interviewed by

The Star are certain that Jordan's chance of winning medals in Tae-Kwon-Do demonstrations is big.

In general, however, Dr. Fawaz stated that the possibilities of winning in the Olympics is very difficult owing to Jordan's financial situation, the players' capabilities, and the constant change in sport leadership in all fields.

"We have not made available to the athletes the needed mental, social, and financial conditions that would encourage them to specialize in their sport." He argued that the fact, that a country like Jordan which lacks complete professionalism can never come up with players to compete with others in countries long-known for their sport proficiency and skill, is groundless.

Dr. Fawaz was particularly critical of the lack of serious women's sports, a case which results from many factors, such as the absence of proper concentration on their training, and the reality of traditions and customs that hinder female participation in sport fields. The unawareness of most families, of the importance of sport for both sexes and the need to practice it from childhood, is a contributing factor to the failure of having Jordanian leading women athletes.

As for sport in Jordan in general, sport specialists complained of the various obstacles that lead them to a dead end before they reach half way to obtain their necessary skills.

"The list of obstacles is long, but limiting ourselves to mentioning the most important issues, we can say that Jordan does not provide the suitable environment to encourage serious players."

Among the hindrances cited were the following:

— The unavailability of sufficient sport-fields for athletes to practice in.

— The lack of professional coaches.
— The lack of incentives of any kind to inspire players to pursue their hobbies or to become professionals.
— The lack of responsible sportsmen who take their sports seriously.
— The unavailability of a specialized sport-library to broaden the athlete's mind.
— The shortage of sport equipment and absence of the right mental and social environments through which players can reach the needed level of skills. And, most importantly, the right man does not occupy the right place, where sports are concerned.

On the other hand Dr. Fawaz presented a few suggestions to improve the level of sport in Jordan. He called on the government to allocate the necessary fundings to upgrade the level and significance of sport in Jordan and to give it the sufficient attention it deserves. Furthermore he said there is a great need for the establishment of sport centres and the provision of equipment to help players in their practice and training. "Even on Friday sport centres are closed, and that does not allow athletes to meet for training purposes." What is clearly evident among Jordanian athletes is the fact that they do not mix or come in contact with players from other countries, whether on the players or on the administrators' level.

In the earlier days sport events were concentrated in the Capital, Amman, but the local press and Jordan TV have played a vital role in spreading sport all over the Kingdom. Sports have now reached the countryside and distant villages.

Dr. Fawaz stressed the importance of implementing the laws and regulations put forward in the year 1988. It was considered a turning point in Jordan's sport-life when the Ministry of Youth issued a law to organize the work of Jordanian sport federations and the JNOC.

"Unfortunately sport in Jordan still lacks sufficient financial support, and is still considered a recreational activity despite our deep belief in the contrary view. Sport is a basic requirement for a healthy society."

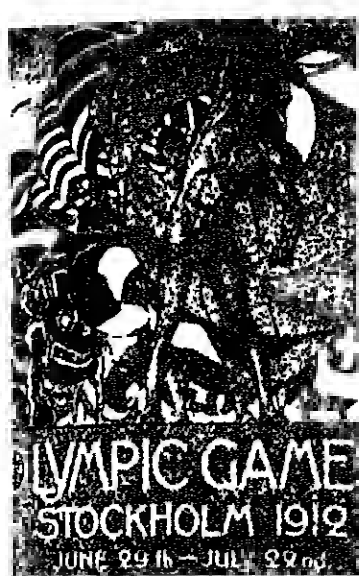
It appeals to everyone, penetrating national, racial, and ideological barriers and involving as many countries as the United Nations. The games have outlived their doubters and gained in popularity for almost a century now, proving that their revival is not just a passing fad.

This movement is heir to one of the world's oldest and longest-lasting traditions, for the ancient Olympics began before the Golden Age of Greece and continued for more than a millennium without interruption. The various legends about the origin of the games cannot be substantiated; but it is certain that they were held at Olympia, near the northwestern coast of the Peloponnese, about eight centuries before Christ.

The games were run from early on jointly by Elis and Sparta, but eventually the Elisans had virtually complete control. They conducted the games with stern fairness, and under them the Olympics gained greatly in importance. Compelling just for the glory of achievement, winners came to be respected throughout the Western world.

Even noblemen and royalty sought honours at Olympia, running side by side with commoners, all hoping to be awarded the coveted olive wreath. The games reached their pinnacle during the fourth and fifth centuries B.C., by which time the simple competitions and rites had evolved into a seven-day celebration of great athletic and cultural accomplishments.

At first, there was only one event in the games: a footrace of less than 200 metres. Gradually more and more events were added until, by the 77th Olympiad, the games took five days with an additional two for religious rites. By the fourth century of our era, the influence of politicians and the



On 17 September, 1987, the International Olympic Committee sent official invitations for the '88 Olympic games to 167 member nations around the world. To date, 180 nations have accepted — making this year's Olympic games in Seoul, South Korea, scheduled to begin on 17 September, the best ever attended games.

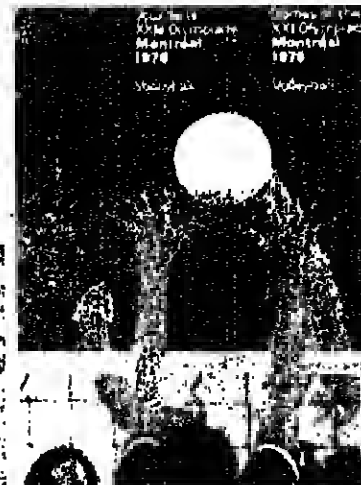
But preparations started long before September. It was in 1981 that Korea was chosen to host the games, and since that time the organizing committee, under president Kim Yong-Sik, has been working at full speed.

Thirty-four competition venues have been either refurbished or constructed. These include a shooting-range, a velodrome, tennis courts, a weightlifting gymnasium, a swimming-pool, a football stadium, and many more of world class, of course.

By May, housing facilities will be ready for the 13,600 athletes and 6,000 journalists that are expected. Delegations from all over the world have visited the Olympic sites to inspect the preparations. For example, Britain's Princess Anne was there recently to check on the facilities for the equestrian events.

As an example of the care taken in the preparations, consider the

Seoul The excitement builds



Doping Control Centre, which will conduct tests on athletes to ensure that no competitor uses unapproved drugs. To gain official approval from the International Olympic Committee, staffers had to identify 24 kinds of drugs in a 24-hour testing period.

Or, consider the 50-day rehearsal that began last August, simulating the activities that will take place at the same time this year. In this way the committee could develop co-ordination between operations and security, establish a more efficient operations plan, and improve their ability to handle changing situations.

A youth centre with a total floor area of 21,000 square metres will be also built next to the Olympic Centre.

The 15-storey building will house a sports hostel, conference hall, and a sports commemorative hall.

Special posters have been designed by Korean artists to help publicize the games. In addition to the traditional five-ringed symbol of the Olympics, they also feature the special '88 emblem. This emblem, derived from a motif commonly used in Korean arts, represents harmony among people.

inches. 1972

One of the world's largest record companies, Polygram, was entrusted with the distribution of an Olympic song, which will be sung by athletes and spectators at the closing ceremony of the games. The song has been composed by the famous American musician, Giorgio Moroder and will be recorded by "Korean". A Korean group currently active in Europe.

The key to success, of course, will not lie only in the efficiency of the organization. It will also depend on the support of everyone, from taxi-drivers to hotel workers, to the man in the street. That support does seem to exist: 30,000 people will work as volunteers to help the games run smoothly and to make visitors feel welcome.

In order to achieve an efficient communication system, which is the key to the success of the Olympics, coverage of the events will be in Arabic, English and French languages.

Although the Olympics will certainly be the main event in Korea this year, there will also be plenty of other activities marking 1988 a banner year for that nation.

The month preceding the games will see the opening of an international Open-Air Sculpture Exhibition and a Modern Painting Exhibition. There will be an International Academic Seminar and 20 different cultural and artistic festivals.

Visitors to Seoul will be able to step back in time in the Korean folk village. Life of several hundred years ago has been re-created, not only in the structures of homes and workshops but also with living actors who will work, play, study, dance and worship in the traditional style.

Hasan Hasan, Assistant Manager of the Korea Trade Centre office here in Amman, predicts that more than 100 Jordanian businessmen will attend the Seoul International Trade Fair in October. This event will take place in a new hotel and convention complex being constructed this year. The group from Jordan, who attended the last fair in 1986, found it most worthwhile for making the essential contacts that lead to business partnerships.

Jordan exports potash and phosphates to Korea, and from them we import textiles, tires, automobiles, and electronic products. This commercial relationship is helped along by the four-person Korea Trade Centre Office, which is concerned particularly with the needs of the small-to medium-sized businesses.

In the months to come Seoul will no doubt be an exciting place, to be as the excitement and anticipation build. We'll keep you posted!

Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic



and more. To Coubertin, we owe the re-creation of the Olympic philosophy that the practice of amateur sports can balance spiritual values and physical faculties and play an important part in the development of both the individual and humankind in general.

The historic Congress of Paris, held at the Sorbonne in 1894, was attended by 79 delegates representing 49 organizations in France, England, the United States, Greece, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, Italy, and Spain; Hungary, Germany, Bohemia, Holland, and Australia sent proxies or letters. The congress was swept by the idea of reestablishing the Olympics and set up the International Olympic Committee.

In spite of all the initial difficulties, the first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896, a landmark in modern history. There have been problems along the way, but the genius of this movement, spoke to the heart of modern man, and it has grown to become a powerful force for international understanding and friendship, contributing to harmony and progress that spill over beyond the bounds of amateur sport to benefit all the people of the world.

This led him to the realization that a new understanding of amateurism was needed for the youth of different nations to compete equally in sporting events, and ultimately, to the idea of re-instituting the Olympic Games.

These modern games were to be true successors of the ancient Olympics, founded on high ideals

The Olympic movement



The Second Olympic Committee meeting in Athens

THE MODERN Olympic Movement is one of the few truly heroic ventures of our times. It is only of our times. It not only enjoys the participation and support of many famous names in many fields, but it also helps create new heroes by providing the motivation to strive for excellence and the opportunity to demonstrate that one has achieved it.

It appeals to everyone, penetrating national, racial, and ideological barriers and involving as many countries as the United Nations. The games have outlived their doubters and gained in popularity for almost a century now, proving that their revival is not just a passing fad.

This movement is heir to one of the world's oldest and longest-lasting traditions, for the ancient Olympics began before the Golden Age of Greece and continued for more than a millennium without interruption. The various legends about the origin of the games cannot be substantiated; but it is certain that they were held at Olympia, near the northwestern coast of the Peloponnese, about eight centuries before Christ.

The games were run from early on jointly by Elis and Sparta, but

eventually the Elisans had virtually complete control. They conducted the games with stern fairness, and under them the Olympics gained greatly in importance. Compelling just for the glory of achievement, winners came to be respected throughout the Western world.

Even noblemen and royalty sought honours at Olympia, running side by side with commoners, all hoping to be awarded the coveted olive wreath. The games reached their pinnacle during the fourth and fifth centuries B.C., by which time the simple competitions and rites had evolved into a seven-day celebration of great athletic and cultural accomplishments.

At first, there was only one event in the games: a footrace of less than 200 metres. Gradually more and more events were added until, by the 77th Olympiad, the games took five days with an additional two for religious rites. By the fourth century of our era, the influence of politicians and the

directly involved with the competitions were allowed inside the stadium; spectators, who may have numbered in the tens of thousands, vied for good vantage points on the hillside all around. There were also a hippodrome for chariot races, buildings where the athletes could practice, treasure houses and religious structures.

In those ancient days, contestants had to be Greek freemen and were required to undergo long training. Even the judges were given special instruction for ten months before the games.

At first, there was only one event in the games: a footrace of less than 200 metres. Gradually more and more events were added until, by the 77th Olympiad, the games took five days with an additional two for religious rites. By the fourth century of our era, the influence of politicians and the

self-seeking wealthy brought corruption to the Games and they were abolished by Theodosius I, emperor of Rome, in A.D. 394.

But the virtues and worthy ideals of the Olympics were not to be lost to us forever. When Pierre de Coubertin, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, sought a means to produce men who were more energetic, upright, and disciplined through pedagogy, he decided that sports were a force that could revitalize liberal education.

This led him to the realization that a new understanding of amateurism was needed for the youth of different nations to compete equally in sporting events, and ultimately, to the idea of re-instituting the Olympic Games.

These modern games were to be true successors of the ancient Olympics, founded on high ideals

Seoul 1988

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Jordanian athlete Ra'eda Bader.

Jordan

King awards medal to Amman Municipality

His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday conferred Al-Nahde first-class order on the Municipality of Greater Amman in appreciation of the efforts it had exerted before, during and after the extraordinary Arab summit conference which was held in the capital last November.

The medal was presented by His Majesty to Amman Mayor Abdel Raouf Al-Rawabda at a ceremony attended by senior officials, including Prime Minister Zaid A-Ritali.

King acts as patron of labour day celebrations

His Majesty King Hussein Saturday acted as patron of the Kingdom's major celebrations of the labour day, which took place at the Abu Nsir area and was organized by the Ministry of Agriculture in co-operation with the Greater Amman Municipality.

King Hussein started the celebrations by inaugurating "Al-Hussein Park", which was established by the Greater Amman Municipality in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture to save the 22 thousand inhabitants of the Abu

Events of the week



King Hussein acknowledges the effort exerted by Greater Amman Municipality during Amman Summit

Nsir area. His Majesty then planted an olive-tree.

In a statement to Jordan Radio, The King called on all citizens to

participate in planting trees because this participation is essential to the process of beautifying the country.

Prime Minister Zaid Ritali, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, the Chief of the Royal Court, and a number of senior and military and civil officials also participated in the celebrations.

that would facilitate the setting of 93 health care centres through the Kingdom.

Speaking at a press conference, Dr. Hamzeh said that the project was aimed at achieving the goal set by the World Health Organization (WHO) to provide all citizens with the basic health requirements.

He said that a recent study conducted by the (MDH) showed that there is a need for more medical centres in all the governorates of the country.

He said that doctors as well as nurses will be giving special training programmes that will enable them to render the right health services to out-patients of health centres.

He added that the number of out-patients of health centres during 1987 reached 3,565 million while only 189,870 citizens received medical help from health hospitals. This, he said, indicates the need and efficiency of health centres.

New administrative committee for JBS

A new administrative committee for the Jordan-British Society was elected during a meeting of the General Assembly of the society on Wednesday 13 January.

The elections took place at the Major-General Amir Khayat's residence. The committee was elected to oversee the society's activities.

Following are the names of the newly-elected members:

1. Dr. Hasaan Muhammad Al-Maghrobi
2. Field Marshal Sherif Zaid Al-Shaker
3. Major General Engineer Adil Hadi Al-Majall
4. Major General Dr. Daud Hananla
5. Engineer Ja'fer Toucan
6. Mr. Omar Al-Nabulsi
7. Mr. Rintob Al-Wazri
8. General Ghofel Shabbat
9. Dr. Fu'ad Al-Kilani
10. Dr. Baaam Al-Seket
11. Mr. Ezzol Al-Dajani
12. Dr. Samir Mutaweh

In addition to the British Ambassador in Amman and the president of the British Council.

MOH sets up 14 health centres throughout the Kingdom

Minister of Health Dr. Zaid Hamzeh announced on Tuesday that the ministry has decided to embark on a JD one million project

ARABIC FOR SPEAKERS OF OTHER LANGUAGES

The Language Centre at the University of Jordan announces that courses in Modern Standard Arabic for Speakers of Other Languages will commence on January 30, and will last for 16 weeks. Two programmes will be offered.

1. The intensive programme in which classes meet in the morning for 20 hours per week, Saturday-Wednesday. The fee for these courses is JD 140 per term.
2. The regular programme in which classes meet 6 hours per week (5:30-7:10 Saturday, Monday and Wednesday). The fee for these courses is JD 50 per term.

Those interested, please call at the Language Centre for registration between January 23-27, 1988.

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Finance, business & economy

Recycling local funds The vital trade link

By Ahmed Shekar
Special to The Star

LOCAL INDUSTRIES and domestic trade are the two major sectors in Jordan which are being looked upon as the vital link in the greater process of overhauling the economy. The issue of financing these two sectors is yet to be resolved. In a study, prepared by economists in both the private and the public sectors, it is suggested that legislation related to bills "promissory notes" be revised and that a national fund be established to secure industrial loans.

The following presentation summarizes the major points, which the study outlined on the issue of "local financing":

Observations:

Banks and financial institutions have shown strong tendencies toward financing foreign trade operations, such as exports and imports. They, however, have been less inclined to finance local industries and domestic trade. To encourage banks to consider those two sectors, it is essential to classify the advantages of foreign trade operations as different from those of domestic trade:

A- Foreign trade operations are in continuous need for banking services. Banks are motivated to provide financing instruments, given their earnings from commissions on letters of credit and

profits from the currency exchange transactions.

B- Financing foreign trade is a self-secured operation, in that the financing party is always assured of its earnings from export contracts. The bank, furthermore, maintains inward letters of credit which are equal in value to exported commodities. Accordingly, the risk-taking factor is minimized.

C- In foreign trade the local market is expanded to the same extent as the external market and can absorb all imports.

However, the local market can not absorb the local input; thus, security cannot be pre-anticipated by the financier, in that the "bill" is perceived as an improper security instrument and the time length, required to collect such a "bill" by a court order, is a source of inconvenience.

Financing local industrial companies requires three areas of major importance: 1) capital costs; 2) working capital; and 3) lending to finance domestic exports.

BANKS: A- Financing the working capital through loans and bills discounted; B- financing part of capital costs such as long-term consortium banking loans;

IDB: The Industrial Development Bank, since 1987, grants loans for the A- purchasing of raw materials; and B- financing of intermediate industries; and the C- manufacturing of raw materials.

LOANS: A few exporters abroad receive the settlement of their loans by "time drafts", maturing on a date following the date of shipment. In this regard the banks, before granting loans to exporters, take into consideration the following factors: A- purpose of the loan; B- monetary flow collateral; C- debtor's position; D- and the producing company's efficiency and reputation.

Recommendations:-

The study suggests that incentives be considered to encourage banks to channel their finances to the local markets. Moreover the Industrial Development Bank is called upon for increasing its role in financing raw materials and local sales on installment bases.

The study suggests that banks be encouraged to discount bills which can be released on time payments. The buyer is then responsible before the bank and not the seller. In this process liquidity is recycled and the risk is distributed among two or three parties.

The study recommends that the Central Bank's role be directed in 1) increasing the value of its loans to the IDB and that interest rates be lowered to enable the IDB to re-loan the CB's funding to local industrialists; and 2) dealing with distributors by granting them facilities in exchange for sales notes with additional legal charges, such as treating deposits as a monetary security.

Economic Adhocracy

By Jawad Anani



The Wisdom of Crocodiles

THE WEST Bank and the Gaza Strip have been a milch cow for the Israeli occupation authorities. They confiscate land and water, levy high taxes, use cheap labour, etc... Yet, most importantly, Israel has confined most of the imports of the West Bank via Israeli ports.

In addition the Israeli export companies buy the agricultural produce, at cheap prices, from the Arab Palestinian and re-export them at a high profit. It is estimated that Israel's net surplus from the occupied territories exceeds \$1000 million every year.

The cheapness of maintaining an occupied territory was an added incentive for the Israeli stubbornness to continue its grip on the occupied lands. Yet now the stone-throwing brave crowds are causing Israel to incur high expenses and making the occupation a less lucrative state of affairs.

Israel is basically an economic venture. It was planted into the heart of the Arab World to secure the greedy aspirations of the International Zionist Mafia and its supporters. The oil dimension is also an important consideration. Yet this venture was disguised in a religious, historical, and human outfit so as to sell it to the world opinion. The Israeli propaganda magicians produced their anasaa. It is now the stones of the children in the West Bank that are acting as the "Moses Stick" leading their magic. There is a shift in roles. The one cast as Goliath turned out to be the David with the sling. The Israeli Goliath is the target of the stone-throwing Davids in the occupied lands.

The Israeli public opinion should be divided on this face-smacking development. The resistance and its ability at self-propelling continuity is not a passing incident that can be watered down to intellectual curiosity. It is a forceful amazing fact that cannot wait as far as the Israelis are concerned. They must deal with it.

The Israelis can opt — as they are — to escalate their repressive measures or they can surrender, pack and leave. If they go for the first alternative then the war is going to be long and exhausting. If they go for the second then they will prove that the occupation is all wrong all the way. The decision is serious and in either case it is not easy for them.

However what is important to remember, among other things, is that Israel is much more vulnerable now than it has ever been before. Its feasibility as an economic venture is fast eroding. The supporters of Israel cannot continue to adhere to Sir Francis Bacon's famous quote "It is the wisdom of the crocodile that they had taara when they would devour..."

The occupation is now a futile venture. Israel's military power has been eroding since 1973. The children, who were raised or born under the occupation, saw the Israeli so-called superiority waver in 1973, 1982 and 1987/88. They have no inhibitions.

What money could patch things up for Israel?

CIP finds a place in Jordan

By Pam Dougherty
Special to The Star

JORDAN HAS proved to be an ideal country for the US government's Commodity Import Programme (CIP), says CIP Director in Jordan Francis Donovan.

The slow start of the private sector component led USAID to extend eligibility to mixed and parastatal companies, and three in particular: the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC), the Arab Potash Company (APC), and Royal Jordanian (RJ) have been major users, buying equipment and spare parts to the value of \$35 million. Mr. Donovan says more purely private requests for purchases are now being received and that private sector buyers will have priority for the remaining funds.

Under the CIP Jordanian organizations, both in the private and public sectors, can buy US goods for which suppliers are paid directly in US dollars by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The Jordanians then pay the Jordanian equivalent of their cost to the Central Bank, and the money is available to the Jordanian government for development projects while at the same time scarce foreign currency reserves are maintained. Of the \$185.5 million available, \$80 million was allocated for private sector purchases and the balance for public sector.

Mr. Donovan says that the private sector buyers were slow to take up their allocation in the early stages of the programme but that the money is now moving more quickly than in virtually any other CIP programme in the region. To date letters of credit have been issued to the value of \$53 million, a further \$8 million in transactions are awaiting L/C's, and \$7.5 million in transactions are awaiting quotations from US suppliers, leaving \$13.5 million still available.

The private sector allocation is intended to encourage productive economic activity, ideally through the establishment of new industries or commercial activities. Luxury imports and consumer items are not allowed.

Once a private sector request has been made, the procedures under the CIP are simple and fast. The buyer releases for quotations from US suppliers, and provided the price offered is reasonable he can apply to his bank, which then applies to USAID approval and an LC gets issued. In some cases the whole process has been completed in one week.

For the public sector both criteria and procedures are different. "Where private sector requests are presumed to be based on purely commercial considerations," Mr. Donovan says, "it is recognized that government purchases are influenced by policies on development, social and infrastructure demands, etc." He says that the major requirement from USAID is that the public sector purchases should not bring them into competition with the private

sector and that they should not be of items that can be made in Jordan.

Public sector interest in the CIP has always been strong because the programme offers valuable savings in foreign currency on the purchases of items already allocated in the annual budgets of various government departments and also generates funds for development projects.

Procedures for public sector purchases are slower as goods must be bought by tender and both Jordanian and US government procedures are involved, but some \$50.5 million in L/C's have been issued so far for items which Mr. Donovan describes as ranging from trucks to CAT scanners, and the Central Bank development account already has around \$20-30 million in dinars available for development spending. Decisions on how it will be allocated will be made by the Ministry of Planning and USAID.

Mr. Donovan says that USAID would be happy to see CIP activity in Jordan expanded, but that US budgetary considerations make it unlikely that this will happen.

Spot Metals New York (AP)

18 - 1 - 1988

Aluminium - 90.00 cents per pound; Copper - 1.35 - 1.35 dollars per 1.2 cents a pound; Lead - 38 cents a pound; Zinc - 45 cents a pound; delivered; Tin - 4,297.75 dollars per pound; Gold - 475.40 dollars troy ounce; Silver - 6.700 dollars troy ounce; Mercury - \$50.00-365.00 dollars per 76-pound flask; Platinum - 500.00-502.00 dollars per troy ounce.

EXCHANGE RATES

	Buy	Sell	Financa	SR	91	91.60
\$	342	343	and	KWD	1240	1250
807	610		and	OMR	66	69.4
OM	201	206	Credit	UEO	93	94
SF	250	253	Corp	SRL	92	93.1
YEN	254	267		IRD	156	158
FF	603	608		OTR	93.7	94.7
OFL	181	183				
LIT	27.7	28.1				
BLF	97.3	97.6				
OKR	53.1	53.6				
SKR	66.6	67				

GOLD IN EUROPE

18-1-1988

	U.S. \$
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Paris	476.36 Fixed
Frankfurt	476.10 Fixed
Zurich	476.50 Bid
Hong Kong	477.91 Bid

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International BUSINESS Opportunities



AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of Jordanian manufacturers wishing to (export) establish business ties with importers in Arab and foreign countries:

- * Jordan Modern Irrigation Co., Wehdat, across from the Central Vegetables Market, Tel. 782671, P.O. Box 925933, Amman, Jordan.
- * Nashashibi & Ebbini Forms, (computer forms), Tel. 09/953285, Telex 21226, EBBINI JO, P.O. Box 9823, Amman, Jordan.
- * Jordan Tobacco & Cigarettes Co., Tel. 06-777112, Telex 21204 RADAR-JO.
- * Al-Yenbu Ready-Made Clothes, Tel. 618237, P.O. Box 140412, Amman, Jordan (Mrs. Wafa Awni).
- * Jordan Glass Factoriae Co., Tel. 641882, 625892, Telex 21412, P.O. Box 3079, Amman, Jordan.
- * Al-Wafre Industriel & Trading Corp., Tel. 665247, 722815, Telex 22189 YUCAM, P.O. Box 927244, Amman, Jordan.
- * Arab White Cement Factoriae Co., Tel. 688634-687411, Telex 24001 JOJO, P.O. Box 960403, Amman, Jordan.
- * Arab Solar Industries Corp., Tel. 663355, Telex 21355 ASIC, Jo, P.O. Box 2658, Amman, Jordan.
- * Jordan Tile & Lime Co., Tel. 662340-662341, Telex 22157 JOLIME, P.O. Box 3046, Amman, Jordan.
- * United Industries Co., (liquid batteries factories), Tel. 662294/5, Telex 21019, P.O. Box 188, Amman, Jordan.
- * Hisham Zubian Corp., (member of I.F.I.A.N.), plastic manufacturers, Tel. 645223, 645229, Telex 21575 AZRAK JO, P.O. Box 611727, Amman, Jordan.
- * Al-Kawthar, (natural mineral water, olive oil).
- Tel. 623231, Telex 21575 AZRAK, FAX 645229, P.O. Box 2011, Jordan.
- * Jordan Plastics Co., Tel. 793144, 793145, 791803, Telex 21712 JPC, P.O. Box 2394, Jordan.
- * Jordan Carbon Co., (calcium carbonate), Tel. 695930/31, Telex 21930 CARBON JO, P.O. Box 1059, Amman, Jordan.
- * Jarwan Ready-Made Clothes Co., Tel. 668239, Telex 21409 SVHTL JO, P.O. Box 922383, Amman, Jordan.
- * Heblba Sweets, (Ahmed Heblba & Sons), Tel. 622309, 621333, 646333, P.O. Box 20149, Amman, Jordan.
- * International Plastics Co., Tel. 791101-2-3, Telex 21773 JAMCO JO, P.O. Box 5166, Amman, Jordan.
- * Ezmeqna Co for Trade & Industry, (auto spare parts), Tel. 778512, P.O. Box 7205, Amman, Jordan.
- * Light Industries Co., (radiators screens), Tel. 694272, Telex 21401 AUDI JO, Amman, Jordan.
- * Ghassab Al-Qadi Co. & Partners, (marble manufacturers), Tel. 664564, Telex 22064, P.O. Box 921313, Amman, Jordan.
- * Fine Hygienic Paper Co., Tel. 627113, Telex 654858, FINE JO, P.O. Box 154, Amman, Jordan.
- * Marmer (Alabastr) Factoriae Co., Tel. 21374 Madi Jo, P.O. Box 625293, Amman.
- * Arab Aluminium Industries Co., Tel. 643983, Telex 21493 ARAL, P.O. Box 38042, Amman, Jordan.

Invitation

The Jerusalem Star invites Jordanian and foreign companies to be represented on this page by sending the following details: company name, telephone, telex, telefax and P.O. Box number.

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of international firms wishing to establish business ties with companies in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Appointment of agents

- Fellmex Trading Co., Horacio G. Fehling, President, Viamonte 464 8 Plac, 1053 Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- Jorg Krieger, Westelstrasse 230, Postfach 48 03, West Germany.
- International Commerce Market, C. Allen Cole, President, P.O. Box 26310, Trotwood, Ohio 54528, U.S.A.
- Leon Jemedjian, 311 Cedar Ave., Long Beach, California 90802, Telex: 510-100-2499, U.S.A.
- Keltend's, Jemes Tandraen, President, 211 S. St., College Blvd., Suite 298, Anaheim, Ca 92806, U.S.A.
- Orbis International, Donald Rainka, President, P.O. Box 112, Santa Paula, California 93080, U.S.A.

Incentives for Business, Inc., Jack Foley, Director of Marketing, 658 Douglas Avenue, Suite 1106, Altamonte Springs, Florida 32714, U.S.A.

Conklin Trading Company, Gregory C. Olivo, Executive Vice President, P.O. Box 4574, Warren, New Jersey 07080, U.S.A.

Timmons Industries, 18, Hamilton Street (SUITE8), Ground Floor, New Jersey 08805, Tel: 201 - 358 - 1212, Telex: 9102406541 CH COR, U.S.A.

Creative Import/Export Ent., Marco Di Gabriele, 1225-27 Federal Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19146, U.S.A.

Links Enterprise, Inc., Cyrus Haroonian, General Manager, 18316 Ventura Blvd., Suite 104, Tarzana, Ca, 91356, U.S.A.

World Marketing Corp., Robert Fukushima, President, P.O. Box 1345, Cucamonga, Calif. 91730, U.S.A.

Toor Enterprises, Saleem A. Toor, President, P.O. Box 1248, Lasburg FL, 32749, U.S.A.

O'Shea Ltd., 6229 Word Parkway, Suite 117, Kansas City, Missouri 64114, U.S.A.

Harico Enterprises, World International Trade Brokers, Peter Harris, National Accounts Manager, 208A-80 Cherokee Ford Road, Gainesville, Georgia 30606, U.S.A.

Edmund B. Staples (V&C) Corp., Edmund B. Staples IV, President, 248 Union Street, Suite 788, New Bedford, Ma 02740, U.S.A.

Nana International Inc., Alex Nasir, President, 35815 Harper, Mt Clemens, Michigan 48043, U.S.A.

Leon Trading

Profile
J B A

By Diane C. Chillingwa
Special to The Star

WITH A view to developing the Jordanian economy and achieving its development objectives, the Jordanian Businessmen Association (JBA) was established in Jordan by 20 businessmen in May 1985 as an independent, non-profit and private corporation. Since that time JBA membership has grown to approximately 100 members. The Association is open to every Jordanian businessman of the private sector of not less than thirty years of age.

Among other objectives, the JBA aims to elucidate the points of view, needs and interests of the various professional sectors of Jordan. The association also aims to prepare social and economic studies concerning the private and general situations, and their reflections upon the businessmen and other sectors.

In a recent attempt to explore the views on issues of interest to businessmen in Jordan, the JBA asked the "Arab Consultant" to make a study of the economy of Jordan.

"Our main objective is to try and identify Jordan's economic system, and to try and lay down a foundation and a guideline for the developing economy of Jordan," stated Mr. Memduh Abu-Hasan, president of the JBA.

"We have made our questionnaire, which we hope will identify the roots and obstacles that interfere with industrial decision-making," he added.

"We hope to get results from this study in about 15 weeks, at which time we will submit them to the government," concluded JBA's manager Walid Khatib.

Another objective of the JBA is to encourage the establishment of companies and institutions of public interest, and to act as a representative of businessmen in Jordan when dealing with foreign institutions that represent similar interests in their respective countries.

"Our objective is to build a bridge with foreign countries," said Abu-Hasan. "The Association wants to establish joint councils with other councils in the world. The JBA also wants to study the obstacles which interfere with the smooth application of trade agreements with these countries and hopefully try to identify them," Abu-Hasan added.

Presently the JBA has business relations with the Egyptian businessmen association whose next council meeting is scheduled to be held in Amman on 25 April 1988.

"We hope to study the joint projects we are working on," stated Abu-Hasan.

"Though there are many obstacles to overcome, however the two countries are very complementary, and we eventually hope to increase the role of the private sector of the two countries," he added.

For future foreign relations, the JBA hopes to implement projects with countries with which Jordan already maintains trade agreements.

The association is presently working on the establishing of Businessmen's Council Agreements with Hungary, North Yemen, Sudan, and other Scandinavian countries.

Although, as Mr. Khatib concluded, the JBA is still a young one, he still hopes for it to become the body of the business private sector of Jordan and to be the bridge to the government.

Wind farm
progresses

THE TURBINES at the Jordan Electricity Authority's (JEA) wind turbine farm at Irbid, 90 kilometers north of Amman, should be operating by March this year. Preparatory work at the site has begun, and Danish Wind Technology has an approximately \$588,000 contract to supply and install four 80 KW turbines, to be connected to the 33KV grid, and to provide technical training for JEA staff in Denmark.

The Irbid farm is a pilot project designed to test the possibilities for wind energy generation in Jordan. It is considered successful, a number of wind turbines could be installed throughout Jordan.

A World Bank study has shown that Jordan is well-suited for wind energy generation, and it is estimated that under current technical conditions as much as 10 per cent of its energy needs could be provided by the wind. The wind farm project is being funded by the JEA and the World Bank (PAP).

CAA contracts

CALAMQUIP ENGINEERING of the US has won a \$447,099 contract to supply an approach lighting system at Queen Alia International Airport (QAI). A second contract for \$138,529 has gone to Southern Avionics of Texas for beacon lighting for Aqaba airport, and the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) is also planning to purchase radar equipment for Aqaba.

The beacon lighting at Aqaba will enable the airport to extend its operating hours and to handle night traffic.

CAA engineer Abdelraouf Akour says that improved control tower services, radar guidance, beacon and warning lights should also encourage overflight traffic. In 1987, 57 airlines paid over JD 8 million to overfly Jordan, and there is scope for more traffic particularly on flights between Saudi Arabia and Europe and between Egypt and Syria and Turkey (PAP).

UDD contract
awarded

THE TRANS Orient Engineering and Contracting Company (TROCON) has been awarded two contracts with a total value of JD 2.9 million for work on the Urban Development Department (UDD) project at Um Nuwara. TROCON will be preparing 578 housing plots, 207 of them with core housing units, providing infrastructure work, and constructing schools and community centres. A third contract for Um Nuwara is still to be awarded. The UDD is now inviting offers for work on new housing and upgrading schemes (PAP).

GOLD IN JORDAN

AMMAN (Star) — Prices on Wednesday 20 January 1988 were as follows:

18 ct. JD 4,000 per gramme
21 ct. JD 4,500 per gramme
24 ct. JD 5,500 per gramme
One kilogramme (9999) JD 5,100,000
Ounces: JD 171,000
7 Grammes: JD 33,000
8 Grammes: JD 37,000

Sources: Yousif Abu Sara, Jewellers, Amman.

Riyadh Exhibition

By Ibtisam Debebeh
Special to The Star

ACCORDING to sources at the Jordanian Trade Centre Corp. (JTCC), the Riyadh five-day Exhibition, which is scheduled between 24 and 29 March 1988, will be a different one in promoting the Jordanian products. At the Riyadh Exhibition no direct sales will be held; however, commercial contracts will be signed between Jordanian and Saudi businessmen, owing to the open quota system, according to the Jordanian-Saudi exchange programme. "Applications for interested traders will be available by early February", said sources at the JTCC.

The JTCC, as well, is preparing for the second Jordanian exhibition in Tunis, to be held between 10-25 April 1988. "Over \$4 million worth of contract was signed between Jordanian and Tunisian businessmen in the first exhibition, of which \$1.5 million exceeded the assigned quota by both countries", said JTCC sources.

Saving Energy

By Ibtisam Debebeh
Special to The Star

IN CO-OPERATION with the commission of the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources a two-week seminar was held at the Jordan Electricity Authority's Auditorium, last Saturday 18 January 1988, entitled "Energy Managers Course".

According to Eng. Raed Abu Ras, director of the Industrial Energy Department at the Ministry of Energy, the main objective of this seminar is to recruit professional energy managers-to-be, on the recent methods of energy saving and cost reduction. The efficient utilization of energy, recovering measures and maintenance routines will be among the topics to be tackled by the seminar.

In his working-paper, Eng. Abu Ras emphasized that energy management is a method of reducing the overall costs of energy use per unit of production. He contended that energy management requires a soundly-based programme, a systematic collection of information, a reporting system, and well defined responsibilities in the implementation of correction action.

Dollar - Gold
London (AP)

	18-1-1988	15.1.88
£	1.7705	1.7768
DEM	1.8840	1.8785
SF	1.3735	1.3723
FF	5.8925	5.8600
DFL	1.8920	1.8935
LIT	1,235.56	1,232.50
CAS	1.2880	1.2880
Yen	130.50	130.42
Gold per troy ounce		
London 475		461.78
Gold	475.50	461.50
Zurch		
Gold	477.91	477.61
Hong		
Kong		
Silver	5.89	5.78
London		

Fruits 1987 Vegetables

AMMAN (Star) — The following schedule indicates the total Jordanian exports and imports of fruits and vegetables during December 1987.

- Total exports: 18,993 tonnes- Tomato (3,878 tonnes), eggplants (2,374 tonnes), Zucchini (1,579 tonnes), cucumber (2,595 tonnes), green pepper (3,438 tonnes), green beans (816 tonnes), cauliflower (1,281 tonnes), broad beans (2 tonnes), cabbage (1,054 tonnes), lettuce (1,655 tonnes), potatoes (4 tonnes).
- Total imports: 2,229 tonnes- potatoes (734 tonnes), onions (1,295 tonnes), carrots (50 tonnes), garlic (94 tonnes), green onions (56 tonnes).
- Exports to Arab countries: Kuwait (6,732 tonnes), Saudi Arabia (7,245 tonnes), Qatar (711 tonnes), Dubai (2,625 tonnes), Bahrain (903 tonnes), Lebanon (293 tonnes), other countries (518 tonnes).

Boeing's new orders

LONDON (Star) — Boeing, the world's biggest civil jet-maker, has already recorded orders for 24 aircraft in the first few days of 1988. Eleven, worth over \$400 million, were bought by the International Lease Finance Corporation of California — five 757's and six 737-300's.

In addition to the firm orders, ILFC has provided Boeing with a letter of intent for two 767-300ERs, and the total value of the order will reach \$530-million.

ILFC, a major independent lessor/owner of commercial jet aircraft, has purchased 76 new jetliners from Boeing. It is the only company to order all four types of the current Boeing family. With this order it joins the ranks of the 20 largest Boeing customers.

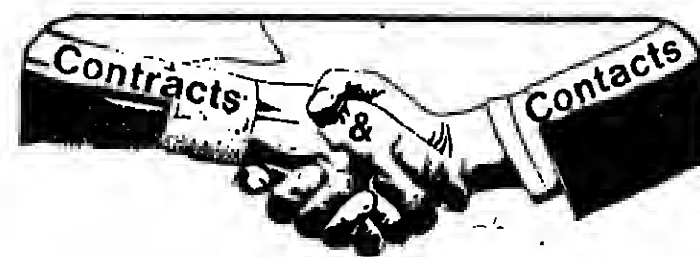
Canadian Airlines International has ordered ten 767-300 extended range jetliners. Total value of the order is \$660-million.

The 767-300ER is a lengthened fuselage version of the popular twin-engine 767-200, which went into service in late 1982.

Canadian Airlines International was formed in March 1987 from a merger of Pacific Western Airlines and Canadian Pacific Airlines. The carrier provides scheduled air transportation for passengers and cargo to 69 destinations in 13 countries on five continents.

Also Northwest Airlines has ordered three 767-200 jetliners valued at \$42-million each. Northwest had previously ordered 30 767s, of which 28 have been delivered. The value of Boeing's orders for 1987 is a record of \$19.8-billion for 366 airplanes. Last year's record was \$19.23-billion for 341 airplanes. Orders have reached 1,828 for the 737 series, 239 for the 767, and 288 for the 787.

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• THE CLOSING date for tender No. 5/88, for the supply of icing inhibitor for the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co., has been adjusted so as to close on 14 February 1988 instead of 28 February 1988.

• CONSTRUCTION OF additional classrooms at Um-Alwaid elementary school. Tender documents are available at the Ministry of Education/Engineering Affairs Directorate, for JD 10. Closing date: 30 January 1988.

• TENDER NO. 541/88. Purchase of a broadcasting communication car for the General Supplies Department. Tender documents are available at the Department/Salt Street, for JD 10. Closing date: 27 February 1988.

• PURCHASE OF six (6) fluid core (4 x 4) for the Ministry of Agriculture. Tender documents are available at the Ministry/Supplies Division, for JD 10. Closing date: 28 February 1988.

• TENDER NO. 1F/88. Supply of rubber relay balls for the Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. Tender documents are available at the Co's Supplies Dept. for JD 50. Closing date: 13 February 1988.

• TENDER NOS. 1/08, 2/88, 12/88 and 14/88. Supply of the following for the Jordan Electricity Authority: 1) aluminium and copper shew cables; 2) sodium torches, holgane and 1ml lights, and sodium light heads; 3) raw materials for the workshop (metals); and 4) sets for household electricity installations. Tender documents are available at the Authority/Supplies Division, for JD 5 each. Tender bond: JD 300. Closing date: 17 February 1988.

• TENDER NOS. 3, 4, 5, 8, 7/88. Supply of the following for the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. (JPRC): 1) Mechanical riddle to screen out the "auxiliary function"; 2) grease & oils; 3) icing inhibitor; 4) caustic soda; and 5) hydrochloric acid. Tender documents are available at the Co's offices (Jabal Amman, 1st Circle) for JD 5, 3, 3 and 3 respectively. Closing date: 28 February 1988.

• TENDER NO. 14/87. (Re-involetion). Purchase of a chain-bulldozer and wheeled sweeper for the Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. (JPMC). Tender documents are available at the Co's Supplies Commission (Shmeilat) for JD 50. Closing date 4 February 1988.

• LANDSCAPING AND arrangement works at the southern crest area in Zerga. Tender documents are available at Zerga Municipality for JD 10. Closing date: 26 January 1988.

• SUPPLY OF orange juice (concentrated) for the Military Consumer Corp. (Quantity: 700 — 50,000 glass containers, 1,000 millilitres per one glass container). Tender documents are available at the Corp's Commercial Branch. Closing date: 1 February 1988.

• TENDER ANNOUNCED by the Greater Amman Municipality, about the submission of studies, designs and documents for the construction of the Municipality's building, has been extended until 29 February 1988.

• TENDER NO. M/2/88. Engineering & asphalt works at "Zereh — Menahelyah — Shawab road". Tender documents are available at Ma'an Governorate/The Works Directorate, for JD 26. Tender bond: JD 1,500. Closing date: 23 January 1988.

• TENDER NO. A/Z/1/88. Engineering & asphalt works at Al-Hashemiyeh Auto-street (crossing of Zerga Road). Tender documents are available at Zerga Governorate / The Works Directorate, for JD 28. Tender bond: JD 3,000. Closing date: 24 January 1988.

• TENDER NOS. L/1/88, L/2/88 and L/24/87. Construction of protection wells for two schools and a fence for the Al-Jum'a Directorate of Education. Tender documents are available at the Directorate for JD 10, 10 and 10 respectively. Closing date: 23 January 1988.

• TENDER NO. 28/88. Supply of "Distomat" set and two "Laval" sets for the Jordan Electricity Authority. Tender documents are available at the Authority's Supplies Division, for JD 5. Tender bond: 5 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 27 January 1988.

• ANNOUNCEMENT BY the General Establishment for Al-Mashraq Sulphur (Iraq-Mousel P.O. Box 54). Freight of 100,000 metric tonnes of sulphur from Al-Mashraq, Karkouk and Akasha to Aqaba. Tender documents are available from the Establishment's cashier in Al-Mashraq, or at the East's Liaison Office in Baghdad (basement of the Ministry of Heavy Industries' building), for Iraqi Dinars 50. Tender bond: IRO. Dinar 5,000 or bank guarantee. Shipment during three months as from 1 March 1988. Closing date: 31 January 1988.

• TENDER NOS. 15/88 and 18/88. Supply of 1) pipes and plumbing units; and 2) equipment and industrial tools for the Jordan Electricity Authority. Tender documents are available at the Authority/Supplies Division, for JD 5 each. Tender bond: JD 300. Closing date: 27 January 1988.

• TENDER NO. MOH /89 / 97 / KOJ. Supply of angiographic and digital imaging system for the General Supplies Department. Tender documents are available at the Dept. / Salt Street, for JD 10. Tender bond is a prerequisite. Closing date: 7 February 1988.

• TENDER NOS. 1/5/88, 2/5/88, 3/5/88, 4/5/88, 5/5/88 AND 8/5/88. Maintenance of schools for the Ministry of Education. Tender documents are available at the Ministry Buildings, Services Directorate, for JD 5 each. Closing date: 23 January 1988.

• TENDER NOS. 97/87 and 25/88. Supply of 1) material tools for the maintenance of the distribution network; and 2) telephones for the Jordan Electricity Authority. Tender documents are available at the Authority / Supplies Division, for JD 5. Tender bond: 5 per cent of offer value. Closing date: 17 February 1988.

• SUPPLY OF spare parts of Ericson switchboards for the Jordanian Armed Forces (According to the order No. LA/90/87). Tender documents are available at the Royal Telecom Corp., for JD 5. Tender bond: 10 per cent of total value. Closing date: 27 February 1988.

• TENDER NO. 3F/88. Insurance coverage (all risks) on the R & RW 2000/9420 for a three-year period for the Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. Tender documents are available at the Co's Supplies Dept. for JD 15. Closing date: 30 January 1988.

• TENDER NO. 2/88. Purchase of 3,000 tonnes of dry onions for the Agricultural Marketing and Production Co. Tender documents are available at the Co's Tenders Section, for JD 5. Closing date: 21 January 1988.

THE JORDAN Sulphur Chemicals Co. (JSCC) wishes to transfer 10,000 tonnes of "LAB" materials from the Arab Company for Detergents' Chemicals (Aradit) factories from Al-Bajil area in Iraq. Materials to be transferred in Zerga, as from February 1988, on a 1,000-tonne-per-month basis. Offers to be submitted to the JSCC's factories in Wadi al-Ush (telephone: 98-991434/5). Closing date: 25 January 1988.

Financial Market Weekly Report

Stable market, prices up

By Raaim Rahim
Star Financial Market Analyst

TRADING RECORDS at the Amman Financial Market, during the week, Tuesday 18 January 1988 — Monday 18 January 1988, featured stable activities with a record high for some banks and industrial companies. The service sector, as well, maintained its position compared with the insurance sector. Nevertheless insurance companies recorded no trading on Tuesday and Wednesday, 12 and 13 January 1988.

The Market's position fluctuated between the trading volume which increased by 4.85 per cent over last week, and the number of shares, which decreased by 4.02 per cent. Noteworthy the number of contracts increased by 2.038 per cent. The general prices trend recorded an increase in the stock prices reaching 44.44 per cent, while 36.51 per cent of the total lot in their prices and 19.05 had no change in the share prices.

Over the five-day trading itemized recordings totaled 190 entries, featured by 86 entries by banks, 9 by insurance, 21 by services and 104 by the industrial (manufacturing) firms.

This week's total of 289,082 shares was handled, recording a total market value of JD 2,234,705, divided among 2,403 contracts, bringing the handling average to JD 446,940 per day.

The shares of 83 companies were traded, classified into 19 banks, 8 insurances, 10 services, and 28 industrials. Trading in the regular market was distributed among sectors as follows:

Share of Market	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
This Week	11.58%	1.36%	2.23%	84.83%
Last Week	8.58%	2.83%	3.97%	84.62%

The daily trading volume, as proportionate to the total market (JD 2,234,705), were as follows:

	This Week	Last Week
12.188 (1)	31.188 (2)	18.188 (3)
10.59%	14.78%	20.56%
		23.31%
		30.78%
28.38%	17.86%	19.07%
		16.88%
		19.85

In the over-the-counter market, a total of 407,450 shares was handled at a total market value of JD 218,819.

28 companies gained (7 banks, 3 insurances, 3 services, and 15 industrials), 23 companies lost (8 banks, 3 insurances, 4 services, and 8 industrials) and 12 companies had no change in the share prices (4 banks, 3 services and 5 industrials).

Prominent firms, whose shares were traded out of 19 banks, 8 insurances, 10 services and 28 industrials:

	Share of Sector	Share of Market
Arab Bank Ltd.	24.44%	2.83%
Petra Bank	15.84%	1.81%
Al-Ezdeher Ins.	52.35%	7.1%
Dar Al-She'ab Press	67.14%	1.50%
Jordan Sulphur-Chemicals	25.00%	2.18%
Arab Aluminium	14.97%	12.69%
Jordan Tile & Lime	10.07%	8.54%
Intermediate Petrochemicals	2.54%	18.27%
Al-Edin Industries	9.00%	7.83%

The following is a representation of the sectoral handling per day of the total market

Sector	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
12-1	18.00	—	6.12	77.88
13-1	18.45	—	2.73	78.82
14-1	9.90	3.70	2.60	83.80
17-1	7.11	.81	1.75	90.53
18-1	11.29	1.48	.75	88.48
Weekly Average				
This Week	12.550%	1.158%	2.790%	83.502%
Last Week	8.772%	2.408%	4.268%	84.554%
Difference	+ 3.778	- 1.25	- 1.478	- 1.052
Variance (+ 3.778 + (-1.25) + (-1.478) + (-1.052) = 0)				

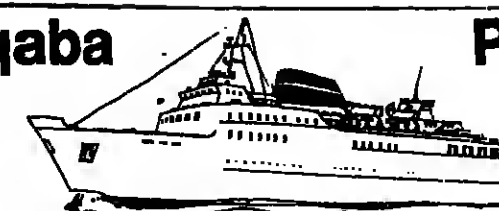
EURO-DEPOSIT RATES

	\$	DEM	FF	YEN	FF	LIT	£
1M	87/8	3 1/4	1 5/8	3 7/8	8 1/8	9 5/8	8 1/2
2M	8 15/16	3 5/16	1 7/8	3 7/8	8 1/4	10 1/8	8 3/4
3M	7 1/16	3 3/8	2 1/4	4 1/16	8 1/2	10 7/16	8 13/16
6M	7 1/16	3 1/2	2 3/8	4 1/16	8 3/4	11 1/8	9 13/16
9M	7 7/16	3 5/8	3 00	4 1/16	8 3/4	11 1/8	9 5/16
1 Year	7 6/8	3 3/4	3 1/8	4 1/16	8 3/4	11 1/8	9 7/16
2 Years	8 1/8	4 1/4	—	—	—	—	—
3 Years	8 5/8	5.000	—	—	—	—	—
4 Years	8 7/8	5 3/8	—	—	—	—	—
5 Years	9 1/8	5.500	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Finance and Credit Corp. Amman

Under Kawar

Red Sea Agency

Under Gargour Shipping Agency
Red Sea Area Services

VESSELS ARRIVING AQABA PORT

Serving Area	Name Of Line	Name Of Vessel	Arrival Date	SERVING AREA	NAME OF LINE	NAME OF VESSEL	ARRIVAL DATE
BLACK SEA (CONV.)	USSAR	K.R. KORSKOV	1/1/1988	A) FAREAST- (CONTAINER+ RORO+ CONV.)	MITSUMI O.S.K. LINES	- EASTERN SPLENOUR - CONMAN I - KAMATER I - EASTERN HARMONY - TRIDENT CHALLENGER	28/01/88 02/02/88 05/02/88 05/03/88 14/03/88
ROMANIA (CONV.)	NAVROM	POIANA	4/1/1988	B) FAREAST- (8/BULK)	AFRICA OCEAN LINES	- ATINUKE ABIOLA	14/02/88
EUROPE (CONTAINER)	D.S.R	PRITZWALK	4/1/1988	C) SOUTH EUROPE- (CONTAINER+ RORO+ CONV.)	SUDAN SHIPPING LINE	- BLUE NILE 1/88 - WHITE NILE 1/88 - BLUE NILE 2/88	28/01/88 05/02/88 17/02/88
BLACK SEA (CONV.)	USSR	KOZELSK	10/1/1988	D) U.S.A.- (CONTAINER+ RORO+ CONV.)	SUDAN SHIPPING LINE	- KHARTOUM	24/01/88
EUROPE (RO-RO)	HUAL	HUAL INGRITA	12/1/1988	E) SOUTH EUROPE/ EAST AFRICA- (CON TAINER+ RORO)	LLOYD TRIESTINO LINE	- SISTIANA 1/88 - DUINO 2/88 - SISTIANA 3/88	06/02/88 23/02/88 23/03/88
ROMANIA (CONV.)	NAVROM	NAZARCEA	15/1/1988	F) U.S.A.- CANADA- AUSTRALIA (BULK)	GEARBULK LINE	- MAJOR BASIL V.1 - GORTVA - POALOON BREEZE - CAPTAIN GEORGE- TSANGARIA - MAJOR BASIL V.2	24/01/88 01/02/88 02/02/88 10/02/88 15/02/88
BLACK SEA (CONV.)	USSR	P. ANTOKOLSKIY	15/1/1988	G) RED SEA- (CONVENTIONAL)	PAN ARAB LINE	- ALLORISI	30/01/88
BLACK SEA (CONV.)	USSR	P. MASHEROV	16/1/1988				
BLACK SEA (CONTAINER+ CONV.)	USSR	ROSTOCK	17/1/1988				
SOUTH EUROPE (RO-RO CONTAINER+ CONV.)	JAO	ALEKSA OUNOIC	17/1/1988				
AUSTRALIA (CONTAINER)	BALTIC	SMOLENSK	21/1/1988				
SOUTH EUROPE (CONTAINER+ CONV.) RO-RO	JAO	AORIATIC TRADER	22/1/1988				
EUROPE (CONTAINER)	OSR	VOGLANO	25/1/1988				
FAR EAST (CONV.)	PIL	XINGJI	25/1/1988				

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the 83 trading companies at the Amman Financial Market, numbered as follows: 1 - 28 companies which gained in the prices of shares, 29 - 51 companies which lost, and 52 - 83 companies which had no change in the prices of their shares, for the week Tuesday-Monday, 12 - 18 January 1988:

	Opening	Closing
1- Housing Bank	12.188	18.188
2- Jordan Finance House	1.570	1.580
3- Jordan Finance & Invest.	1.130	1.140
4- Finance & Credit	.820	.850
5- Cairo Amman Bank	24.250	26.000
6- Arab Bank Ltd.	118.000	122.500
7- Al-Mashraq Exch.	14.100	14.500
8- Al-Zadeher Insu.	.810	.800
9- Refco Insu.	1.020	.920
10- Arab Int'l. Fed.	.920	1.450
11- Jordan Electricity	1.450	1.450
12- Petra Project	.580	.610
13- Jordan-Gulf Re.Est.	.320	.350
14- Arab Aluminium Ind.	1.850	1.910
15- National Steel Ind.	2.580	2.580
16- Intermed. Petro-Chemicals	1.280	.990
17- Jordan Glass Fac.	.940	2.880
18- Cardboard & Paper Fac.	.180	.220
19- Jordan Tile & Lime	1.710	1.740
20- Universal Chemical	1.180	1.270
21- Al-Hin Ind.	.930	.940
22- Textile & Weaving	.940	.950
23- Wire & Cable Ind.	3.170	3.580
24- Jordan Sulphur-Chemicals	.880	.880
25- Roca Wool Ind.	7.010	7.080
26- Jordan Petroleum Ref.	1.280	1.330
27- Ind. Ag. Corn.	1.330	1.340
28- Dar Al-She'ab	1.800	1.800
29- Jordan-Kuwait Bank	2.480	2.480
30- Jordan National Bank	.880	.880
31- Fin. Fac. Invest. Dev.	1.880	1.880
32- Jordan Islamic Bank	2.300	2.050
33- Petra Bank	18.500	16.480
34- Bank of Jordan	1.250	1.240
35- Jordan-Gulf Bank	2.220	2.000
36- Arab Investment Bank	7.000	8.400
37- Jordan-French Ins.	1.340	1.280
38- Al-Quda Ins.	.810	.750
39- Universal Ins.	.430	.380
40- Dar Al-She'ab	1.010	.800
41- Arab Electricity	.890	.800
42- National Ship Lines	3.880	3.500
43- Al-Rai	2.080	2.050
44- Arab Pharmaceutical	8.050	4.860
45- Arab Dargenta	1.200	1.110
46- Pipes Ind.	.780	.780
47- Indust. Melches Jimco	1.000	.930
48- Jordan Cement	.990	13.200
49- Jordan Dairies	.680	.600
50- Tobacco & Oig.	.450	.450
51- Refia Indust.	.740	.740
52- Darco Housing	1.290	1.290
53- National Portfolio	1.500	1.500
54- Industrial Development Bank	4.280	4.250
55- National Fin. Invest.	1.380	1.000
56- Garage Union	1.000	1.000
57- General Invest.	1.220	1.220
58- Jordanian Kuwait Agro-Prod.	1.030	1.030
59- Chemical Ind.	.800	.800
60- Jordan Foreign	.970	.970
61- National Ind.	2.500	2.500
62- Jwico Wood Ind.		
63- Jordan Phosphate Mines		

Market News

Special to The Star

THE LONG awaited day, Friday 15 January 1988, turned out with a "Surprise". In fact, a better than expected trade deficit figure highlighted last Friday. The \$13.22 billion deficit was close to an early prediction of \$12.5 billion, but the market kept on talking the figure up till it finally reached a deficit of \$20 billion; thus, the "Surprise" gave the dollar temporary support which reached 1.890 level against the deutsche mark in one stage.

On the other hand, dealers still believe that the dollar is not in a good

shape, and that if the market takes it up over the next few days, it will be an over reaction and the deutsche mark will return to 1.83-1.88 range and yen 125-130.

This point was enforced by a higher than expected trade surplus in Japan, for December, which was announced at \$8.81 billion. Yet, the fact that Japan posted a \$7.93 billion merchandise trade surplus in 1987, down 3.5 per cent from a record \$82.74 billion surplus in 1986, is the first decline in five years, and its effect on the market remains to be answered (Courtesy of the F.C.C., Amman).

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Education taxes

AMMAN (Star) — A Royal Decree has been passed endorsing the Education Tax Scheme, according to which a 2 per cent rate of the annual rental fees is collected in taxes in favour of the Ministry of Education, aimed at fostering the Ministry's educational programmes in the Kingdom.

The tax is due as from the beginning of the fiscal year, and violators are fined at the rate of 5 per cent of the due amount.

A Royal Decree, as well, endorsed the Loan Agreement, according to which the Saudi Development Fund is to extend a 70-million Saudi-Riyal loan to finance the medical science colleges at the University of Sciences and Technology.

EXCHANGE RATES NEW YORK

Closing (19.1.1988)

£	177.85
DM	107.75
FF	138.60
YEN	5.85-50
CAS	128.50
DFL	1.86-50
BLF	35.035
LIT	1,231

DOW JONES (IND) Closed at 1978.34 - Gold in New York, \$477.75 - Silver, \$6.7 per troy ounce (based on mid-rates). Courtesy of the F.C.C. Amman.

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Nablus, occupied West Bank, 30 December 1987 - Having it out in public - The Chief Military Prosecutor, Capt. Ronen Kotsef (left) argues with Arab lawyer Ibrahim Bargutl outside the Nablus courthouse, about the Arab lawyers' strike in the hearing of the detainees. The prosecutor packs a pistol.



Birzeit, occupied West Bank, 5 January 1988 Students demonstrate - Palestinian students protesting against the Israeli occupation's blocking the road to Birzeit University.



Remalish, Occupied West Bank, 6 January 1988 - Passage blocked - young Israeli soldiers blocking the way before an old Palestinian woman.



Cairo, 4 January 1988 - Egypt-Bangladesh. President Hosni Mubarak talks with President Hussain Ershad of Bangladesh during Ershad's four-day visit to Cairo.



Bristol, England, 6 January 1988 - Wet and Windy - Police Inspector John Bregg holds onto his hat, as he attempts to walk alongside a 32-ton truck blown over by strong winds over the Seven Bridge near Bristol.

New in pictures

Acknowledgement to the AP

STAR FEATURES

By Frida Mdanat
Star Staff Writer

"MANY PAST civilizations have created some one type of building or object which embodies with particular purity and force their aesthetic ideals, ideals which in turn express their inmost needs and aspirations."

In the forward to the catalogue introducing Boghos Darakjian's exhibition entitled "Mosaics of Jordan - Art and Culture" Dr. Adnan Hedidi, Director General of the Department of Antiquities goes on: "Mosaics are indeed some of the main artistic and cultural products of the land of Jordan, especially in the Byzantine Age."

"Byzantium's cultural creation in this sense is the domed church with its sumptuously shathed interior of marble and mosaics. Buildings such as the Church of Elias, Mary and Soraq, and the Church of St. John the Baptist in Jerash as well as the Church of the Apostles and the Church of the Virgin Mary in Madaba with their polychrome pavements and their arrays of solemn mosaic figures of which samples are included in the exhibition, may well claim to be some of the Byzantine artistic achievements par excellence."

Boghos Darakjian has chosen mosaics for the theme of his exhibition because "amongst Jordan's rich heritage, these ancient treasures have not been given the due credit and appreciation they deserve."

His work as Head of the Photography Section at the Department of Antiquities gave him access to the archaeological places which are rich with mosaics. His mission



Sea monsters battle in the Virgin Mary Church in Madaba

Mosaic colours glow

took two years of excursions to the various sites where chapels and churches were situated. His photography "sometimes antedated several visits to the same site in order to obtain the desired shot."

He climbed on ladders and used bars of wood to be able to take a plan view "right from the middle" of the decorated floors. Assisted by an archaeologist of the department, his task demanded careful brushing and cleaning of the floors. He cleaned and dried the mosaics, then sprayed them evenly with water "in order to get

even colours and undistorted pictures."

His exhibition of 51 lighted transparencies feature samples of mosaics from 15 cities in Jordan, but are mainly from Jerash and Umm er Rasas. Many of them have only recently been unearthed during excavations and diggings. Since they had to be covered for restoration works, "the exhibition gives the public a chance to view and appreciate some of these ancient pieces of art work," Mr. Darakjian told The Star.

The word mosaic is derived from

the Greek word for Musas, the habitually companions of Apollo. Originally the Musas seem to have been deities of the springs; afterwards they became goddesses of memory, and than of inspiration. Thus the technique of mosaic has always been associated with the highest forms of artistic expression.

Mosaics pictured by Mr. Darakjian contain samples which depict everyday life activities of the people who lived during the sixth and seventh centuries. They show people engaged in fishing, hunting

and picking grapes. Others feature mythological topics and birds and animals which symbolize aspects of life.

The small cubes used to form the patterns in the mosaics are called "tesserae" a word derived from the Greek, meaning "four sided". Those tesserae are usually of an inorganic material, such as marble, glass, shell, stone or gold. Mosaics have been used to cover enormous areas of buildings as walls, floors, vaults and cupolas.

Although Mr. Darakjian's exhibition does not in any way cover all the mosaics of Jordan, "a task which would take years of work," it is the first attempt of its kind in the country in terms of theme and technique. It displays the largest collection of mosaics in lighted transparencies, a costly technique, but the only way to depict the beauty and precision of the works.

Born in Amman in 1948, Boghos Darakjian completed his secondary education at Terra Santa College and learned the profession from his father and grandfather. He worked as a press photographer with the Associated Press and United Press and accompanied His Majesty King Hussein on several outside visits.

He takes particular interest in archaeology and press photography and owns a shop where he works part time. Proceeds of his exhibition, Mosaics of Jordan, will go to Noor Al-Hussain Foundation projects.

The exhibition continues at the Royal Cultural Centre until 24 January.

• Italian Ambassador Luigi Amadusi had a working lunch last week to complete talks between a visiting Italian co-operation delegation and Jordanian officials on means to widen the co-operation between the two countries in all fields. Attending were Minister of Planning Teher Kan'an, Aides Nabli Swails and Salem Ghawli, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwen Dudin, Undersecretary Dr. Ahmad Qatanani, visiting Chief Deputy of the Italian Foreign Ministry's Co-operation Department Antonio Badini,

• The farewell reception British Ambassador John Cole and wife Anna gave last Monday was so full of friends and colleagues that it was impossible to see all those who came to say goodbye to them. Their next destination after London will be Australia, and although they will be missed here in Amman, we all wish them good luck and expect to see them back



Counsellor Bruno Cabras and Dr. Aloi, besides the Ambassador and Counsellor Guido Carboni. All agreed the results of the visit and the luncheon were satisfactory to all.

• The Roman Catholic Church in Jerash was the scene of much joy this week as the Arab Bank Ltd's Ghassan Louie Issa became engaged to Muna Michel-Zarour. The lovers are soon to be parted, however, as Muna travels to visit her family in the Gulf. Best wishes to both from Manwa and Raaim.

on visits soon. Their goodbye parties have been going on for more than three weeks, so both deserve a good rest before they go to their new post. Their party guests, of course, included the senior members of the British Embassy, senior Jordanian officials and ambassadors. Seen there: Prince Ra'ed bin Zaid and Princess Majda, Dr. and Mrs. Abdullah Touqan, Adnan In'am Mufli, Tayseer Touqan and Najwa, Samir Khalifah, Dr. Zaid Fariz and Huda, Mr. and Mrs. Nabli Swails, Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Field Marshal Sherif Zaid bin Shaker and Nawzad, Murelweid Al-Tal, Dr

Tayseer Abdul-Jaber and Hind, Anis Moueshar and Lull, Mayor of Amman Abdul-Ra'ouf Al-Rawabdh, Public Security Director Lieutenant General Abdul-Wahab Al-Majali, Sheikh Faisal bin Jazi, Dr. and Mrs. Munthor Al-Maari, Mr. and Mrs. Mohammad Saleh Al-Kellani, Mr. and Mrs. Ibrahim Izzedin, Dr. Walid Tash, Mr. and Mrs. Ghazi Rifai, Yanal Hikmat, Dr. Zaki Ayoubi and Humi, Nabli Sawalha, Suha Eld, Mr. and Mrs. Shafiq Badrud-Din, Mamdouh Biharat, Gerard Zimmerman and Maroussa, Anna O'Neill, Lella Daab, Kamei Kawa, Mr. and Mrs. Tawfik Kawa, Mr. and Mrs. Mohammad Aratah, Major General and Mrs. Abdul-Hafez Mir'i, Major General and Mrs. Tayseer Za'our, Australian Ambassador Terry Goggin, Kuwaiti Ambassador and Mrs. Ibrahim Al-Baho, nearing their time to leave us too, General Amer Khammash, Austrian Ambassador Arnold Moebius, Indian Ambassador Gurcharan Singh, Major General Ishaq Shurdom and Margaret, Brigadier and Mrs. Farouq Abdean, Lebanese Ambassador Butros Ziadah, Sudanese Ambassador and Mrs. Mahgoub Radwan, Colonel and Mrs. Zuhair Swales, Mr. and Mrs. Khelid Shuman, West German Ambassador Harwig Bartels, Danish Ambassador and Mrs. Al Thani, Swedish Ambassador Lars Lonnbeck and Brigitta, Linda Bell, whose husband Michael, the Canadian Ambassador, was not feeling well so did not come, Pakistani Ambassador and Mrs. Zayd, Moroccan Ambassador Abdul-Latif Laraki, Korean Ambassador and Mrs. Dangeon Park, European Community's Marcello Fumieri, Egyptian Ambassador Guido Vassina, Shell Company's Bob and Selma Craig.

• The World Affairs Council hosted a dinner party in honour of Congressman Downe and his staff on Saturday, in the Intercontinental Hotel. Attending this dinner were: Dr. & Mrs. Kamel Abu Jaber; Dr. & Mrs. Subhi Tibi; Dr. & Mrs. Adnan Bukheit; Dean of the Department of Scientific Research in the U.O.J., Mr. & Mrs. Mohammad Kilani. Ex-president of the Water Authority, Mr. & Mrs. Munthor Alfahoum, Deputy General manager of the Arab Bank, Mr. & Mrs. Mamdouh Abu-Hassan, Chairman of Businessmen Society of Jordan, and finally Dr. & Mrs. Abdelmajed Qaeem, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Finance.

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Alfred Asfour (centre), of Jordan TV news, meets the Chief Editor and Producer of CBC TV news in Toronto, Canada.

PEOPLE & EVENTS

Viewers of Jordan Television local news can now look forward to a few changes and improvements on the news bulletin.

Alfred Asfour, who recently returned to Jordan from a Viasat Fellowship comprising an 11 week programme of visits to television organizations in Europe and North America, told The Star last week that he has submitted to JTV officials a number of suggestions in a report on his visit.

News bulletin, he said, can be made more attractive and entertaining to viewers. On-the-air re-

ports, test broadcasting and more concentration on pictures rather than talk "are elements which contribute to this purpose."

Mr. Asfour who is a senior editor in the JTV news department was chosen as one of four editors from four developing countries, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Jordan to participate in the 1987 annual Viasat News Fellowships. Viasat, the world's largest television news agency, initiated its fellowship scheme in 1978 to provide opportunities for journalists from developing countries to study news

programming techniques, electronic news gathering and satellite communication around the world.

The programme, said Mr. Asfour, included visits to TV stations in Britain, France, Switzerland, Germany, Canada and the United States. It provided participants with the opportunity to experience the work of some of the world's largest TV stations and meet agencies and to get acquainted with modernized news collecting and broadcasting techniques. Some of the techniques observed, although not practiced at JTV, Mr. Asfour says, were very useful and enriching.

From his experience, he pointed out that JTV news bulletin was a satisfactory standard but the improvement is always needed.

★ ★ ★

The Jordan British Society elected its new board of directors last week. The board of directors has twelve directors. In addition to His Excellency the British Ambassador and chief of the British Council. The new elected members are: Field Marshal Shareef Zaid bin Shaker, head of the Jordanian Armed Forces; General Major Abdel Hedi Al-Majidi, Head of the Security Forces; Major General Dr. Dawood Hanania; Ja'fer Toukan; Dr. Fouad Kilani; Dr. Bassam Seket; Izzet Dalani; Omar Nadeh; al, Dr. Geith Shubellat; Rafeh Alwazni; Sameer Mutaweh and finally Dr. Hashem Al-Mughtrah.

★ ★ ★



George Haddad

Toyota Team discusses 1988 plans

AMMAN (Star) — Future plans and budgeting for 1988 motor rally season were the main topics discussed at the Toyota Team Middle East meeting held in Amman last week.

Mr. George Haddad, chairman of the Bilbeisi Company, told The Star that under the slogan taken by the meeting, the current champion of Middle East Rally, Mahammad Ben Salem will drive a Toyota Celica, Turbo, Group B, in the 1988 series.

He said that the rally event will take place in Qatar, Kuwait, Jordan, Oman, and UAE.

Managers from Kuwait, Dubai, Qatar, Bahrain and Jordan met in Amman on 11 January to discuss the various aspects of the 1988 season with view to promoting motor sports in the Middle East.

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Women attending the seminar are encouraged to demand — end to deserve — participation in decisions affecting their lives.

Adding the human touch

By Margarete Hall
Special to The Star

"PARTICIPATION IS an over-worked word in business and government, but an underworked activity."

This was the central idea of a four-day seminar on "Participative Management" held last week. It was organized by the Institute of Public Administration and the Business and Professional Women's Club, and was a follow-up to another seminar which took place two years ago about developing leadership skills.

Attending these three-hour daily discussions taking place at the Institute were prominent members of the public such as Dr. Muhammad Youssef, Vice President of the Arab Centre for Management and Development, Dean of the War Academy Zuhair Al-Fayed, and the Director of the Civil Service Commission, Ibrahim Izzeddin. Others attending were club members and women representing different ministries, and organizations in public and private sectors.

In an interview with The Star Mrs. Bulhaina Jardaneh, the club's director, said that these women had been selected with the help of their directors on the basis of their leadership abilities. The main objective for having such a discussion was to encourage women leaders to become psychologically involved in the participative activities concerning their work. Not only must a woman be conditioned to participate in decisions that affect her in her work, but she also has to possess the necessary knowledge and desire to do so.

This course, Jardaneh added, was also aimed at giving women the necessary knowledge on the concept of democracy in management which would serve as a means of their acceptance as leaders. This concept is very important as democracy allows the working group to participate in

decision-making and planning, causing the group, be it made up of women or men, to become enthusiastic about achieving their goals.

In addition, this course focused on women and their benefits from participation. This aids in creating responsible individuals, both on and off the job, by being allowed to express herself in her work rather than being absorbed into a complicated system of procedures and systems, the female assumes a feeling of dignity and status.

Among the women attending this course was Mrs. Zeid Hamzah, a club member. She told The Star that as a housewife she could apply the knowledge gained from this discussion to her domestic life, and to the people that she deals with. The home, she said, is a small institution where one has to deal with different individuals, just as in any administration. The course was useful to her in that it made her realize that participation leads to increased understanding throughout the institution. Thus, if people share their problems and work towards common solutions, there can be a greater degree of organizational balance in the home.

Jardaneh added that the discussion aimed at enhancing individual creativity and response to job challenges. If given the opportunity to question and suggest instead of always having to follow a rigid set of instructions, an employee's natural ingenuity and ability are allowed expression. Hence, a woman can be given a chance to grow and develop herself.

Hind Abdul Jabbar, the Club's president, emphasized human relations in management. She said that participation is not a one-way street since it requires joint responsibility on the part of both superior and subordinate. Hence, the seminar stressed participation as a managerial device, and the focus was upon the subordinates of

managers in enterprises as the participants.

All these ideas were approached directly through the speakers who are experts in this field. They explained topics such as: management by objectives, administrative leadership, the new Civil Service Law, and administration development in Jordan.

Director-General of the Institute of Public Administration Dr. Abdallah Eliyan spoke on management leadership. He commented on the boss-subordinate relationship and what leadership style the boss adopts in managing his subordinates. Most of the literature concerning management emphasizes the boss's role, and Dr. Eliyan said that it was high time to shift this emphasis from boss to subordinate.

The subordinate should insist on having a part in the decision-making process since subordinates are always directly and intimately affected by managerial decisions.

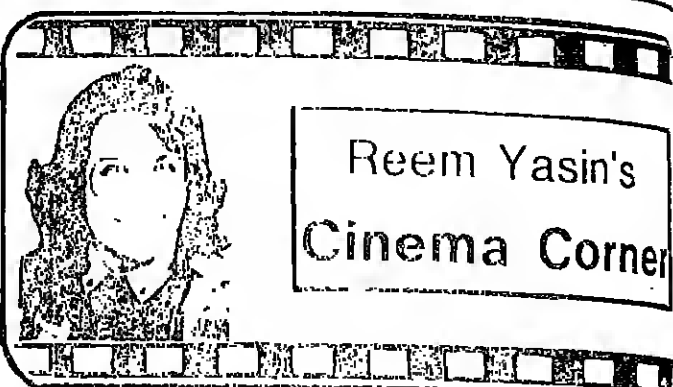
Employees should expect to share in planning, to know what kinds of objectives they have to fulfill, and to be given a chance in receiving clear directions and advice from their managers. Employees deserve greater attention in terms of supervision and counselling, and greater opportunities in training and development.

Eliyan added that this seminar was significant since women are not given enough opportunities in holding key positions in government. He explained that the general trend among leaders in the government is to evaluate a woman's performance in terms of secretarial work, or as assistant planners and assistant decision-makers; they are not the real decision-makers.

Women should invade unions, clubs and societies where the stress is on the person and not the sex. Women have to be convinced that they have certain rights and plenty of opportunities so that they should seek not exclusively women's gatherings but also those with men.

Women have to prove to themselves and to others that they are capable of taking on responsibility. From the first moment of her employment she should read about all the rules and regulations that govern her work as an employee, and be familiar with her rights and obligations. Her participation in formal committees as a civil servant or employee in a planning committee or task force should be strengthened by her participation in discussions.

The new woman who occupies posts as first-line supervisors should be models in terms of participation in management.



Reem Yasin's
Cinema Corner

"In the Heat of the Night"

AS A tribute to the memory of Martin Luther King, January (the month of his birth) has become the official month to celebrate the civil and social rights of black people. Not only has black power been impressive on our small screen, for the past two weeks but it features largely on the American Centre's programme for the month, where two of the best award-winning films about racial problems are being presented, both of them starring Sidney Poitier.

The film scheduled for the second half of the month is "In the Heat of the Night", a film that deservedly won five Oscars out of its seven nominations, one of them being the Best Picture award.

Directed by Norman Jewison, the film is a sensitive exposure of the painfully inhuman issue of racial prejudice, expressed in the form of a compelling thriller. Starting from a novel by John Ball, Stirling Silliphant did a remarkable job adapting it to the screen and consequently won the Best Screenplay Award.

"In the Heat of the Night" is set in a small Mississippi town, where the heat is not only due to the weather but to the underlying tensions as well, and the darkness is that of a state of mind that lingers on long after the night is over.

The film starts when a body of a white man is found lying in the main street. A mere passer-by, a black man innocently waiting for a train at the railway station, is arrested on suspicion of murder. This man turns out to be a police detective, an expert in homicide who eventually solves the murder case for the local police.

The greatness of the film lies mainly in the delicate exposure of the conflict represented by the two men: the bigoted white cop, Bill Gillespie (Rod Taylor), on one hand, and the smart black detective, Virgil Tibbs (Sidney Poitier), on the other.

With brilliant characterization their confrontation stands out impressively. The coarse, gum-chewing sheriff reluctantly defers to the superiority of the bright detective, though he calls him "boy" all the time.

Influenced by the values of a racialist society, Gillespie is basically a decent man who sleep down in his heart likes and respects the self-contained detective. "It is the white man who is in the shell while the black man has it all together," he tells him.

Though the performance of both actors is fascinating, it was Taylor who managed to win the Oscar. Poitier himself is a previous Oscar winner, being the first black actor to achieve that award.

In addition to the brilliance of performance and of script, the photography captures perfectly the dry heat and dusty atmosphere of the nights of the deep American South. In fact, all the ingredients of the film are exquisitely balanced to make it compelling as well as touching, thrilling as well as human and exhilarating as well as painful.

Recent film releases

Broadcast Nawa (R) William Hurt — Smashing comedy-drama that dissects overblown TV news age (Great).

Ironweed (R) Jack Nicholson — William Kennedy's novel about a ghost-haunted derelict falls to come to life on screen (Fair).

The Last Emperor (PG-13) John Lone — Beautifully filmed, sweeping epic of China's last imperial ruler. Visually exciting (Great).

Leonard Part 6 (PG) Bill Cosby — Spy spoof aimed at children has limited appeal. The Coe has lost his touch here (Fair).

Moonstruck (PG) Cher — Nifty ethnic comedy about an Italian-American family facing problems of romance (Good).

Nuts (R) Barbra Streisand —

Dynamite performance by Barbra as an eccentric woman trying to prove her sanity (Great).

Overboard (PG) Goldie Hawn — Spoiled rich-bitch becomes humble housewife. Much warmth amid the splendid performances (Good).

Planes, Trains and Automobiles (R) Steve Martin, John Candy — Spiffy comedy on the frustration of modern traveling (Good).

Empire of the Sun (PG) Christian Bale — Epic account of plucky boy who survives World War II Japanese prison camp (Good).

Throw Momma from the Train (PG-13) Danny DeVito, Billy Crystal — Sophomoric farce about attempt at two murders (Fair).

Window On the Philippines

THE PHILIPPINE embassy in Amman announced 19 January that the local elections held in the Philippines on 18 January were generally conducted in a peaceful and orderly manner, with a turnout of 86 per cent of the 27.6 million registered voters. It was the first time that free local elections were held in the Philippines in 17 years.

The Philippine government refused to bow to widespread protests against the value-added-tax (VAT) system, which took effect this

month. The Economic Planning Secretary said that the VAT would have to affect on inflation. The problem, she said, is that some traders have slapped an additional tax on goods which have been exempted from the system.

The Department of Trade and Industry has expressed optimism that the Philippines will be able to achieve 40 per cent of the 1 billion targeted investments during the first quarter of 1988. "With the local elections held successfully," a



FASTEST DRIVER Four-time driver of the year, Robert Avelardo, (extreme right) bagged the Michelin up last month for winning the most number of Michelin stegos despite joining only three of five rallies. Giving the sword is Melipaz Laurel, widow of the late formula scc driver Dodge, Laurel and lawyer Sencho Almado, representing Gen. Salvador Mison, the Bureau of Customs' collector.

spokesman said, "We should see a general settling down in the political front".

The peso-US dollar reference rate opened 18 January at the same level as last 15 January. The peso closed at 20.88 to a US dollar, compared to the January 8 closing of 20.888 to a dollar.

Of interest to Filipino expatriates in the region, the Philippine embassy in Amman is now also covering Cyprus, in addition to Lebanon and Syria. The appointment of an honorary consul in Cyprus has been recommended. Once he is appointed Filipino expatriates in Cyprus need not go to the honorary consulate in Beirut for consular services.

The Philippine Secretary of Labour and employment has said that six new positions, for assistant labour attaches, have been approved.

The new attaches and assistant

labour attaches include Abraham Malli, Riyadh; Vicenta Manzano, Al Khobar; Alan Timbayan-Jeddah; David Kong-Kuwait; Bilyok Nilong, assistant labour attaché, Baghdad; Arturo de Lira, Rorino; Herminio Santos, Bonn;

Dante Arduilla, London; Jacinto Gonulino, Geneva; Alfredo Rosario, Jordan; Cyprus Greece, Danilo Santana, Hongkong; Fulberto Canucion, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia; Reynaldo Parungao, Tokyo.

Virginio Son, assistant labour attaché, Los Angeles; Jose Brillantes, Washington, DC; George Eduvala, Giam (Proposed to be in Spain); Cruz, Luis Flores, Libya; and Danilo Cruz, Oman and Qatar. Meanwhile the Department of Foreign Affairs in Manila will launch an information campaign, starting this year, to counteract adverse propaganda being waged by some quarters abroad against the Philippines.

About 10 foreign information officers will be assigned to New York, Washington D.C., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Honolulu, London, Paris, Cairo, one either in Singapore or Jakarta, and one in a country in the Middle East or Africa.

local scene

Philippines to participate in Jerash Festival

The Philippines is one of the countries invited to participate in the 7th Jerash Festival under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor.

The Philippine embassy in Amman has informed the Festival Committee that the Philippine government has accepted the invitation and that it will send the Filipinena Denca Troupe, of the University of the Philippines, to perform folkloric dances during the festival, which will be held in July.

Philippine to limit export of domestic workers

The Philippine government plans to limit the deployment of Filipino domestic workers abroad because of the social hardships presently encountered by many of them.

Under the plan only certain categories of employers can hire domestic helpers. The plan is to stop it altogether in the future.

The Philippine government has been receiving numerous reports on cases of contract substitution, underpayment, long working hours, no-day-offs, non-payment or delayed payment of wages, maltreatment and sexual molestation of workers.

Filing of Income Tax

Filipino expatriates in Jordan are advised to file their income tax return early in order to avoid payment of penalty for late filing. Income Tax Return forms are available at the Philippine embassy.

Help Parker to celebrate its centennial and win valuable prizes in the Star's eight-week Story of Writing Contest

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Your entry must be on this form, and it must arrive here within two weeks of the date of this issue. Winners will be announced on this page in three weeks time.

Questions Week 1

1. Early writing systems used one symbol to represent one idea, so the poor student had a lot of symbols to learn. One modern-day language which uses these "ideograms":
a) Arabic b) Russian c) Chinese d) English
2. The Sumerians are known not only for their use, 5,000 years ago, of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers for irrigation, but also for their uniform writing system. Cuneiform means:
a) symbolic b) wedge-shaped c) alphabetic d) left-to-right
3. The famous trading, travelling, and colonizing people who popularized an alphabet giving one symbol to one sound were the:
a) Phoenicians b) Celts c) Egyptians d) Romans

Circle the correct answer

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U.S. vacillation

SINCE THE uprising in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip started seven weeks ago, it has been hoped that the U.S. administration would take a firm position in response to Israeli oppressive measures, which have been condemned by the whole world. The U.S. position in this respect has been viewed as of paramount importance because Israel can defy the world only when it secures American support.

As the uprising grew in ferocity in the face of mounting Israeli barbarism, the United States continued to wobble with vacillation and indecisiveness and often in obvious conflict with previous stands. It first voted for a U.N. Security Council resolution requesting Israel not to deport nine Palestinians accused of incitement from the occupied territories. The U.S. vote raised hopes that Washington might eventually abandon its unequivocal bias towards Israel and embark on a new era of serious and even-handed approach to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict and end the suffering of Palestinians under ruthless military occupation. But such hopes soon faded when the US reversed its positive stance and abstained from a vote on a Security Council resolution demanding that Israel allow four Palestinians deported to Lebanon to return home.

The US vacillation has been made more provocative to an increasingly disillusioned Arab World by Washington's call on Israel to use "less brutal" methods in dealing with the Palestinians' revolt. The call has been rightly interpreted as a tacit American approval of the Israeli approach to the Arab revolt against illegal military occupation. But in a way, that does not embarrass Israel and the United States.

Another hostile action took place on Tuesday when the US vetoed a Security Council resolution which condemned Israeli air raids on Lebanon, a move that drew immediate denunciation from Lebanon's Acting Prime Minister, Dr. Salim Al-Huss.

Some enlightened Congressmen who visited the occupied Arab territories have been appalled by what they saw. But the US congress as a whole is not expected to take any concrete steps to force Israel to abandon its intransigence, given its members' keenness to protect their electoral interests at the expense of an innocent people's legitimate concerns.

The United States, a superpower with special responsibility towards Middle East peace, is requested to take a firm position towards Israel's unconcerned conduct with the future of Palestinians under its occupation, and to attempt in the remaining period of President Reagan's second term, to end the plight of the Palestinian people through a comprehensive settlement to be reached in a UN-sponsored international conference.

How can we help?

THE ARAB League's foreign ministers will meet in Tunis this week to deliberate on the seven-week-old Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

Many, in the Arab world and outside it, are sceptical about the outcome of the Tunis meeting. Some Arab countries have expressed their reservations, pointing out that nothing much can be done which could have a direct positive effect on the Palestinians under Israeli occupation.

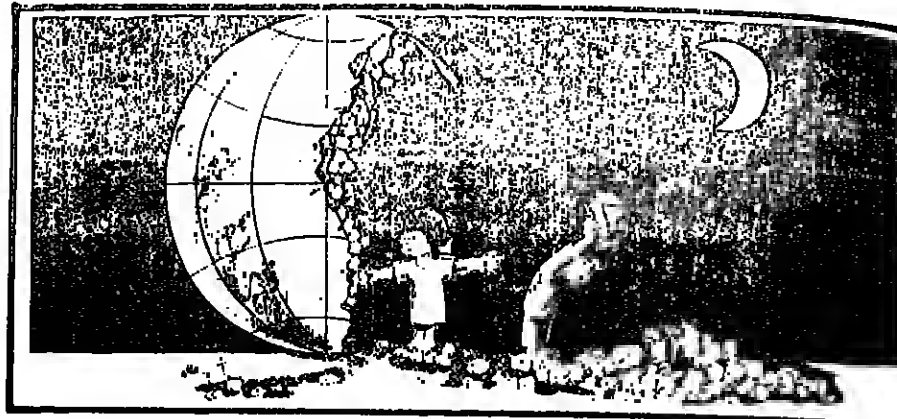
And yet Israel's iron-fist policy in the occupied territories, and its barbaric measures taken in response to mounting public protests against the Israeli military presence, make the Tunis meeting a timely one indeed.

Coming only a few months after the convening of the Extraordinary Arab Summit in Amman last November and last month's GCC summit in Riyadh, the foreign ministers' assemblage addresses not only the resolutions and recommendations of these summits but also the serious developments which have since occurred in the West Bank and Gaza.

On top of these crucial developments is the Israeli systematic policy of slaughtering Palestinian refugee camps and cities, banning food and medical supplies, the will of the people. At the same time Israel has decided to replace Arab workers with foreign labour in order to create an intolerable situation in the occupied territories and in effect stifle the uprising.

Notwithstanding our people's brave and unshaken willingness to continue their struggle against occupation, one has to note that Israel's tactics leaders will go to any extent, even of creating famine and unleashing zealous settlers, to crush down the uprising. It is here that the Arabs must find means to support the Palestinian steadfastness. Donations to and direct funding of institutions responsible for supporting the Palestinian people must be organized so that Israel's attempts to isolate the uprising and slowly drain its strength through hunger and despair, can be thwarted.

At these times, when little can be done to directly help the Palestinian people, the least we can do is to extend material help to those who find themselves entrenched in their camps without food, water and medical help.



Time to use the 'China card'

By Sejid Rizvi
Special to The Star

LONDON — The public posturing by the Chinese leaders and Mikhail Gorbachev gives little hint of an impending breakthrough between the recalcitrant giants, but it's the stuff of major diplomatic deals are often made of. Neither side can seriously consider the early sparring or the open rebuffs to be conclusive; but then, can either be absolutely sure?

For the answer one must look askance at Beijing, whose leadership and policy-making has become progressively complex, as that of Moscow increasingly has assumed a clarity of purpose since Gorbachev became the party leader in 1985.

An even more pressing question can be asked at China: Is it equipped to exploit a historic opportunity to deal from a position of remarkable advantage, a vantage point whose potential lies not in military strength or economic success but in sheer juxtaposition to a momentous change in the USSR?

Gorbachev no doubt can be excused for playing up to the gallery, and his almost off-hand suggestion of a summit with China's leaders in an interview with the Chinese magazine Liaowang (Outlook) could not seriously be expected to elicit official response from Beijing.

But the Soviet leader has performed long enough on the diplomatic stage to convince adversaries and admirers alike that he is a consummate tactician and strategist. In sum, he wasn't simply giving Liaowang a world exclusive. The Soviet leader's public assurance to Chinese counterparts of a "balance" in international relationships could only be an opening gambit.

There are problems with a Chinese response, however. Gorbachev has struck different chords within the Chinese Communist Party with his combined assault of glasnost and perestroika on the Soviet society. Some members of China's party openly see his policies as treacherous; others find them deeply stimulating and inspiring.

The complications of that ideological mix lie in the fact that China, in the post-Mao era, already is experimenting with a betrayal of communism of sorts. It's a free enterprise system being hacked in place, and indeed often out of place, in a series of trials and errors. It's also the carrier of an uncomfortably large cargo of pro-Americanism.

Gorbachev's reform package is a different matter. It's a bundle of socialism loosened at ends and yet bound together by a familiar ideology. There are well-trenched conservatives within the Chinese

party who feel Gorbachev's experiment is less of a risk to socialism than what China is experiencing today. Amidst this agonizing overthought and practice, enters Gorbachev with the Siberian equivalent of an olive branch. How should China respond to this apparently friendly intrusion, albeit one fraught with profound meanings for the present and posterity?

A simple rebuff, such as the one conveyed after the interview, is least likely to discourage Gorbachev, who is known to employ patience as a ploy. Nor is Deng Xiaoping, the senior Chinese leader, so much closely involved in superpower deals, taken seriously when delivering it.

But Deng, whose remaining formal position as chairman of the central military commission ill disguises his power and influence, has been fielding Gorbachev's advances since last year, hoping the Russian will improve his offer.

The first hint from Gorbachev of a proposal for a summit with Deng came in December, but it was promptly dismissed. The Chinese gesture indicated there had been no attempt to meet China's three key demands for a pullout from Cambodia of Soviet-backed Vietnamese forces, a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, and a reduction in Soviet troop deployment along the Soviet-Chinese border.

The renewed summit proposal was little different, but implicit in its representation was a Soviet hope that China had taken cognizance of the US-Soviet Intermediate-range missile treaty, which eventually could remove the weapons from Soviet Asia as well as Europe, the offer of an Afghanistan withdrawal beginning in May, and moves for Cambodia talks on a Vietnamese pullout. Whether Deng felt subtly gratified remains in doubt, judging by his rejection of the summit proposal, but that can only mean that the ball is back in the Kremlin's court.

While the missile treaty is a tangible development, talks on Cambodia and Afghanistan remain inconclusive. The Soviet concessions on the border demarcation along the Amur and Ussuri rivers no doubt would help soothe the Chinese, but could not divert their attention from the more pressing problems on China's southern and southwestern borders.

Be that as it may, the Chinese leadership cannot but feel exultant that Gorbachev's gesture by default has drawn attention to China's diplomatic contribution on Afghanistan. It may not amount to much now, but if Gorbachev decides to start pulling out his troops from that country, China will be rightfully justified in sharing the applause.

Sejid Rizvi is the managing editor of Academic File.

An unintended entertainment

To the editor

In its momentary interludes of programmes on the foreign channel Jordan television presents its viewers with three distinct rudiment forms of station identification abbreviations: The first of which is projected with a capital 'J' — a dot, capital 'T' — a dot, capital 'V' — a dot (J.T.V.).

In the second projection both dots in between the letters 'TV' are 'purposely' omitted, thus forming the new abbreviation (JTV).

All the dots are deleted in the third projection, and all 'dots' and straight-forward dots capital letters (JTV) appears.

The variety resulted in a humorous pastime guessing game for the family and the average viewer, who occasionally attempt to guess the format that will appear shortly in the interludes. In fact we took gambling seriously, thinking that the chances of scoring are high enough — one in three to be exact — Only to realize so far that the family's jackpot is still to be won!

Suleiman Tarazi

21 JANUARY 1986

Journey through the heart of Zaire

By Meggie James
Special to The Star

LONDON — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire may bear an embarrassing likeness in style and method to Philippine ex-dictator Ferdinand Marcos, but he lacks neither influential friends nor resolution. Two decades on, Mobutu presides over a land replete in natural wealth — forests, gold, iron ore and copper, to name a few — but otherwise bent over in abject poverty. What keeps him going can perhaps best be seen as a forbidding mix of US Government support, domestic oppression, and pure luck.

"American policy towards Zaire has its own narrow logic," says Helen Wintemitz, American journalist and author of a book with the innocuous title of a travelogue, "East Along the Equator, A Congo Journey," published by The Bodley Head of London. It isn't just a travel book; more effectively, it turns out to be an indictment of Mobutu's oppressive regime.

"Zaire might be geographically remote but it is closely bound to the United States by its relationship to the country's people," says Wintemitz, evidently addressing policymakers on Capitol Hill.

Despite her stirring call, many a congressman may still not go so far as to try and find Zaire, formerly Belgian Congo, on the map. But the journalist's reportage on Zaire — remote, poor and therefore easily forgettable — has ironies on offer for campaigners across a spectrum of US opinion on South Africa. The third largest country in Africa (after Algeria and Sudan), it emerges, is also critically important to US strategists, sharing as it does frontiers with nine countries.

In troubled surroundings, with wars raging in Angola and Congo to its west, Sudan to the north and Uganda in the northeast, Mobutu's Zaire presents itself as a bulwark of anti-communism. But, Wintemitz points out, American policy has put a higher value on Mobutu's anti-Soviet stance than on the drawbacks of his domestic policies. "Mobutu has held the country together under a dictatorship comparable in some ways to

the regime of Ferdinand Marcos," she says. Wintemitz ascribes the American support for Mobutu to a perspective sustained through two decades of his rule. "Mobutu's pro-West outlook was more attractive to American strategists than that of Patrice Lumumba, the country's first leader and only democratically elected prime minister, who was assassinated in 1961 with the blessings of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)," says Wintemitz.

For two decades President Mobutu Sese Seko has presided over one of Africa's richest and yet paradoxically impoverished lands. Having amassed a personal fortune the size of Zaire's national debt, Mobutu has been able to scoff at his opponents and the international community alike with the confidence that unreserved US support has brought to his regime.

Wintemitz travelled from west to east along 1500 kms of the river Congo, finishing the journey overland. She wasn't looking for material for a scholarly work on Zaire, but what she reports is upbeat, disturbing and not at all flattering to Mobutu or President Ronald Reagan who, she recalls bitterly, embraced the Zairean leader during a Washington visit in 1983.

In a region associated with drought, Zaire has plentiful rainfall, huge areas of uncultivated land, abundant wildlife and fish, and a navigable waterway network of 14,000 kms branching out from the Congo river. Yet Zaire is one of the world's 10 poorest countries, with the fourth lowest gross national product per capita in the world (\$170 against Ethiopia's \$110 in 1985) and a negligible growth rate of -2.1 per cent. Malnutrition is rife among inhabitants, especially children, as the nation's No. one health problem.

Under Mobutu's regime, she says, the country has declined into great poverty with a foreign debt of about \$5 billion — equal to the amount the president is believed to

have accumulated for himself. Unbeknownst to many, she says, Mobutu is one of the world's richest men with properties in Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, the Central African Republic and Côte d'Ivoire.

Mobutu is a persuasive leader who nonetheless rules by force. In testimony before US Congress, one of his chief critics in exile, former prime minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond, said, "The people are suffering; we have misery and starvation in the country. The people know that Mobutu is personally responsible for this. And our people know that Mobutu was placed in power and remains in power today because of the continued support he is given by the Western nations, particularly by the United States."

"You must understand that in the eyes of the people in Zaire, the United States is ultimately responsible for the suffering and oppression brought on them by Mobutu," added to the effects of political oppression and neglect of the economy has been the emergent threat of an ecological disaster originating in Zaire.

"The future of Zaire's forests has an importance that goes beyond the country's borders, since the rain forests may be crucial to keeping the climate of the whole globe stable," she says. "Scientists are not certain what will happen if the equatorial forests of Africa, South America and Asia continue to be destroyed, but their predictions tend to be grim."

Yet, she says, the burning of the forests, which is the standard way of clearing them, may be accelerating the so-called greenhouse effect by adding carbon dioxide to the atmosphere and trapping heat. The burning of fossil fuels is known to have the same effect. "No one knows what potential benefits are being destroyed with the forests, but the loss is real," she says. Wintemitz was arrested in Zaire for interviewing opponents of Mobutu, and the visit ended with her being expelled from the country.

Meggie James is a member of the Research Unit of Academic File. She has written frequently on current affairs topics.

Year of decision for world agriculture

By Jonethen Power
Special to The Star

LONDON — For the third consecutive year, world cereal stocks have risen sharply. They are twice their level at the beginning of the decade. Subsidizing this over-production is costing the United States, Europe and Japan \$70 billion a year, a sum equivalent to a quarter of the US defence budget and twice that of Britain's.

In the United States, each non-term farmer is paying \$700 a year to subsidize farmers. In Europe, it is more than \$900.

In Europe, the situation is simply haywire. The fastest increase in production this decade has been subsidized farming — a peculiar way to run a post-industrial economy. Of necessity, 1985 has to be the year of decision on agriculture. The two major contenders, politicians of our era, Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher, are on the record calling for radical reform.

Reagan has proposed a "total phase-out" of agricultural subsidies over the next 10 years, while Thatcher has made the reform of the bloated European Community Common Agricultural Policy her number one foreign policy ambition.

In their favour is the widely-held opinion that agricultural protectionism is now of such a magnitude that its disruptive effects on the global economy have taken on crisis proportions. Countries which don't depend on agriculture to run a viable economy are subsidizing it wildly, hurting as they do those for whom agriculture is a basic necessity and whose other economic opportunities are few and far between.

It is an indulgence worthy of a painting by Peter Brueghel. Subsidies account for between one and two-thirds of farmers' revenue from wheat, rice and milk. In the European Community, in the United States it is less but still a very significant proportion of income. In Japan, rice subsidies make up 80 per cent of farmers' income.

In total contrast, making the situation worse, taxes and over-valued exchange rates have penalized African farmers, cutting their potential earnings by a quarter over the past decade. So distorting are

such policies that cheap food from North America and Europe appears even cheaper.

Under the impact of Western subsidies, world market prices for agricultural produce have plummeted to the lowest levels since the 1930s. Since 1980 the price of sugar, a sensitive political issue of our era, has fallen from a range of countries from Central America to the Caribbean to Fiji and the Philippines, has fallen by 80 per cent. It has cost them more than \$7 billion a year in lost revenues.

The prices of wheat, maize, rice, beet, butter, oil and seeds — key exports of every Third World country from Botswana to China — have fallen by between 25 per cent and 60 per cent. According to the International Monetary Fund, the major developing country exporters of beet, cereals and soybeans are losing \$2 billion a year.

Ironically, the surpluses of the 1980s appeared to have caught the world as unprepared as the scarcity of the early 1970s. Then, falling harvest after falling harvest pushed food prices up nearly as fast as the price of oil.

The world seemed to be running out of food, and the whiff of disaster could be smelled all over Africa and Asia. But these high prices, in combination with significant technological advances, led to formidable increases in production.

Over the past decade, the traditional large importers, the Soviet Union, India and China, have all got on top of their agricultural problems, slashing their deficits and reducing imports. As prices then fell, subsidies in North America and Europe became

bigger and bigger and the surpluses piled up.

A second influence has been the general deterioration of the international economic environment. Sharp declines in oil prices have reduced the previously rapidly expanding food imports of the oil-exporting countries. The continued impact of the heavy debt service and reduced export earnings of many of the more developed Third World countries has led them to cut back food imports.

To reform this world of subsidies, incentives and disincentives will be a task much more complicated than disarmament negotiations. For a start, so many actors are involved; there can be no easy one-to-one super-power deal. Second is political pressure within the industrialized countries. Farmers are up in arms. Despite the enormous financial transfers, farm bankruptcies in the United States and Canada are at record levels.

In Europe the problem is less severe, but the gap between non-farm and farm incomes has widened considerably. Nevertheless the evidence overwhelmingly suggests that the farmers who need the help least — the large producers — have benefited most from subsidies since payments have been tied to the quantity of commodities produced, not to shortfalls in incomes.

It is this fact that offers the one reasonable exit door. Agricultural subsidies that are a social security system for the relatively well-to-do must be abolished. All major producers are discussing reforms — more restrictive price policies, supply controls and reduced government intervention. All are committed to do more in 1986.

Major changes in policy have been promised. The question is: Will they grab the issue where it hurts — around the necks of the big farmers? Not until the general electorate realizes the full dimension of the cost of bolstering their bread and the harm they are doing to the poor farmers of the Third World will politicians be prepared to take the risks inherent in the changes required. At the moment agriculture is not a heartbeating issue. More to the pity.

Jonathan Power is a foreign affairs analyst who specializes in Third World issues.

Viewpoint

By Ya'coub Ahmad

This time it is different

THE REVOLT, which has been raging in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, is against injustice, military occupation, denial of human rights and daily humiliation. The people there are revolting because they want liberation, human dignity and the right to live free in their homeland like any other nation.

To attribute what is happening in the occupied areas merely to despair or deteriorating economic conditions is like stripping the Arab population there of their human belonging. Despair might be a small factor in triggering the revolt, but it is not the kind of despair that leads to indifference, laziness or inaction. It is renewed energy reflecting an advanced degree of determination to attain freedom and end a vicious occupation.

Throughout the more than 20 years of occupation, the Palestinians in the occupied territories never gave up resistance in all its forms to rid themselves of the Zionist yoke and achieve their legitimate rights. But this time the revolt is quite different from the previous ones in terms of size and effectiveness. In the past years, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip people looked to the outside world for help, hoping that one of the many peace initiatives would succeed in bringing about just peace. They thought they could depend on effective Arab action to bring an end to their dilemma, and at times they hoped that international pressure could force Israel to abandon its intransigence.

In the latest stage of their frustrated waiting for outside help, they pinned their hope on co-ordinated Jordan-PLO efforts with strong pan-Arab backing to convene an international conference through which peace could be reached. That effort has, however, stumbled for a number of reasons, foremost among which is US and Israeli opposition to the conference.

Left with no hope of international intervention or serious Arab effort, the Palestinians decided to take the matter into their hands. When they launched their historic revolt more than six weeks ago they knew that many of them would be killed, injured or arrested. They became convinced that their hard struggle must not stop because of mounting Israeli brutality and indiscriminate shooting. The idea is to get the Israelis to pay a price for their occupation which, at a certain stage, becomes too heavy to be tolerated. It is also to get the largely misinformed Western public opinion alerted to the plight of the Palestinians under the occupation's inferno.

The tragedy this time cannot escape the consequences, or continue to claim that peace is not inseparable from occupation. The Western world cannot continue to camouflage its indifference under false verbal presentation. If the Israelis and the world community fail to act there is not the slightest doubt that the revolt will escalate and grow in ferocity until freedom is achieved, even if the price is a real bloodbath.



Palestinian Women's blatant defiance



Palestinian prisoner free from jail

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Israeli troops Wednesday fired tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse Arab demonstrators in the West Bank city of Ramallah, where a soldier was slightly injured when he was hit by a stone, according to the Palestine Press Service. The Arab-run press agency also reported protests in eight Arab villages surrounding Ramallah. The army said it had no immediate comment.

In the meantime, Arab shopkeepers kept their stores shuttered Tuesday in a commercial strike that paralyzed East Jerusalem, and Israeli police warned they would take tough action if the protest closures did not end soon.

In the occupied Gaza Strip, soldiers confiscated identification papers from about 50 Palestinian shopkeepers whose stores were closed in a strike, and warned the papers would be returned only when shops reopened. The identification cards are critically important to Gazans, who are under military orders to carry them at all times.

Israel's ability to break the strike was seen as a test of how quickly it can reestablish control of annexed East Jerusalem and the occupied territories, where at least 38 Arabs have been killed by Israeli gunfire in six weeks of anti-Israeli protests.

In the occupied West Bank, Associated Press photographer Anat Givon saw Israeli soldiers questioning several Palestinians in the West Bank town of Ramallah. One Palestinian, his

Israel resorts to siege, starvation policy

hands bound by plebeian ties, was dragged into a bus, and Mrs. Givon heard screams and the sound of clubs hitting the walls of the bus.

Israel television reported a 52-year-old Palestinian from the Balata refugee camp died Monday of wounds she suffered six weeks earlier. News of the death sparked a violent protest at Balata and the army clamped a curfew on the camp for several hours.

Curfews were in force on Tuesday in a West Bank refugee camp and village and seven Gaza refugee camps, severely restricting the movements of about 220,000 Palestinians.

Jerusalem Police Commissioner David Kreuss said Israel might enforce emergency regulations which Israel radio said would permit the army to order all Arab stores shut for a month if they do not reopen within 24 hours. But first the police plan to give the merchants a chance to open on their own, said Kreuss.

Nationalistic Palestinian leaflets calling for a three-day strike were distributed overnight in the occupied territories, Israeli media said.

The daily Hadashot said in a front-page report that army officials

era acting under orders have cut electricity, water and telephone lines to thousands of houses in Gaza Strip camps during the incidents.

It quoted a senior commander in Gaza as saying the order was intended "to show the residents who is the real boss in the Strip." The commander was quoted as saying many soldiers were distressed by the order and he planned to complain to Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Dan Shomron. The military command declined to comment.

Meanwhile, a war of image appeared to be shaping up between officials of the UN refugee and Works Agency (UNRWA) and the army. The UN agency maintains that residents of Gaza refugee camps are suffering serious food shortages, but the army denies the claim.

UNRWA officials claim some camps are suffering hunger — a notion the army indignantly rejects. It says that while curfews have disrupted food deliveries, all basic needs are taken care of. Associated Press reporter Jocelyn Novack saw troops trample baskets of food from six women outside the Bureil camp as the women looked on screaming. "People are starving. They have no food, no water, no milk," said a Palestinian teacher named Fatima.

Moreover, at the checkpoint leading into Gaza, four trucks with food collected by an Arab-Jewish group calling itself "people with a Conscience" were parked for the night, after the army barred their entry.

"We will stay here on hunger strike until we get in," said Yoav Bar, a Haifa Jew. "We are also calling on everyone with a conscience to bring food here and stay with us."

Meanwhile, reactions on the political level were numerous in the local and international arenas alike. An official Palestine Liberation Organization spokesman said Monday that the PLO will again ask the United Nations Security Council to use its mandatory power and dispatch UN forces to the troubled Israeli-occupied terri-

tories. Basam Abu Sharif, the chief PLO spokesman, told the Associated Press in Baghdad that the PLO will call on the council when it meets Wednesday to take "clear resolution to end international troops to the occupied territories and provide protection for Palestinians against organized terrorist activities of the Israeli."

Bethlehem Mayor Freij, a Palestinian moderate, said the PLO must be a negotiating partner if Israel hoped to achieve peace. "All the (local) Arab are unified in their support of the PLO."

Tel Aviv Mayor Shimon Lahat of the hardline Likud Bloc called on the government to relinquish the West Bank and Gaza Strip and some illud politicians demanded his expulsion from the party.

Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres Monday called for a spring election saying Israel's government was too divided to make peace with the Arabs or curb the violence in the occupied territories. But his rival, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, insisted Israel must first restore order in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. "When we are under attack, it wouldn't be good to go into an election war," he said.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin Tuesday slammed with contempt a Brazilian parliamentary delegation which wants to examine conditions in the refugee camps, saying: "Let them examine the situa-



Rabin: Starvation policy

tion in the slums of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro before they come to examine the refugee camps here."

Shi'ite Muslims in south Lebanon were warned Tuesday that they would face communications if they worked in Israel, replacing anti-occupation Palestinian protesters. The warnings came in separate fatwas, or religious decrees, issued by the sect's two highest ranking clerics in Lebanon — Sheikh Mohammed Mehdi Shamseddin, Vice President of the Supreme Council of Lebanese Shiites, and Sheikh Mohammed Hussain Fadlallah, spiritual guide of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of God.

The United States is considering sending a special envoy to Israel to investigate the situation in the occupied territories, Israeli radio reported Wednesday.

A US spokesman in Tel Aviv confirmed a State department official, Undersecretary for Political Affairs Michael Amos, planned to visit in about two weeks.

But embassy spokesman Don Colman told the Associated Press Amos was making a routine trip that was not linked to the last six weeks of violent anti-Israeli protests in which at least 36 Arabs have been killed by Israeli gunfire.

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21 JANUARY 1988

Uprising: Causes and consequences

THE MASSIVE and widespread demonstrations, the "uprising" as Palestinians are calling it, that swept the occupied territories during the month of December will certainly leave its mark on the political map of the Middle East. The main question arising from the past month's events is: what caused the Palestinian population to rise up?

A number of reasons can be put forward. The continuing military occupation and the sense of there being no future would be the general answer. But a number of other factors played an important role in setting the stage for the demonstrations.

On the political level, the super-power summit in Washington either belittled the Arab-Israeli conflict or completely ignored it. The failure of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting to agree on an international conference was a clear sign to Palestinians that salvation from occupation will not come from outside.

In the occupied territories two important changes were taking place almost simultaneously. On the one hand the unity of the PLO factions at the Algiers PNC conference was being reflected on the ground. This unity was further strengthened when the most recent session of the Palestine Central Council appointed a committee for the occupied territories consisting of all the PLO factions (including the Palestinian Communist Party) and headed by Abu Jihad. The committee's first act was the boycott by Palestinian personalities of US Secretary of State George Shultz last November.

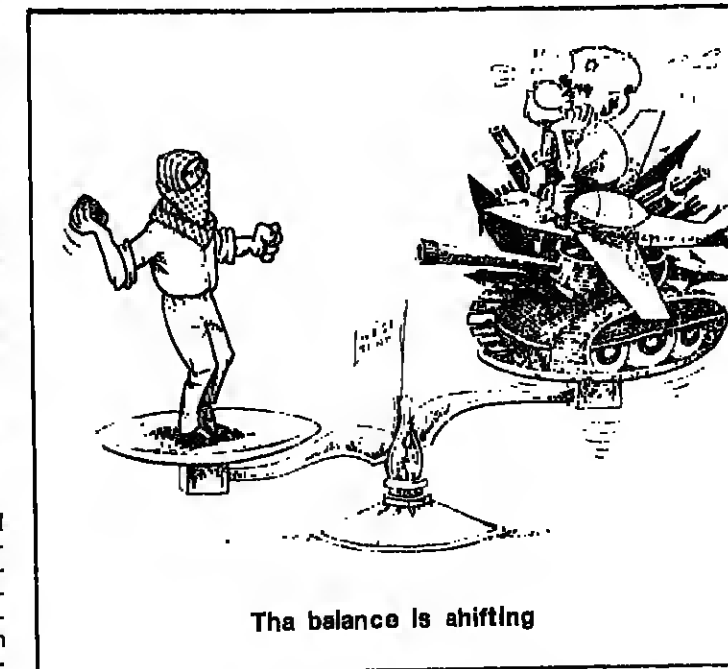
While Israel's date the start of the demonstrations from the accident that killed four Gaza workers on 8 December, which Palestinians felt was deliberate, the demonstrations, in fact, began in Gaza in October after even members of the Islamic Jihad were killed in two shoot-outs with the Israelis. Three of those killed had escaped from an Israeli jail. The fact that the escaped prisoners chose to stay and fight it out with the Israelis clearly helped to raise the emotional support that the fundamentalists were able to mobilize. Their courage, coupled with the political consciousness of the nationalists, resulted in the demonstrations of the last month.

The second important development has been the change in the attitude of the Islamic fundamentalist movement towards nationalist Palestinians. This was brought about by the rise of Islamic Jihad in the Gaza Strip and by the softening of the position of the Muslim Brotherhood towards nationalist elements. The Brotherhood was influenced by the loss of support to the Jihad movement.

These changes meant that for the first time in many years all the Palestinians in the occupied territories, and especially in Gaza, were united. This unity was expressed in slogans chanted at demonstrations, graffiti on walls and secret leaflets signed by the differing PLO factions and Islamic Jihad. For the first time the graffiti was signed by the PLO rather than by the individual factions. One slogan sums up the ties between the PLO and the Islamic movement, saying "he who throws a stone goes to heaven." And a leaflet by Islamic Jihad used a well-known Marxist slogan calling on "the workers of Palestine to unite."

The traffic accident, involving an Israeli lorry driven by a settler which ran into a number of Gaza cars carrying workers returning from Israel, shocked the Strip. Rumours spread throughout Gaza that the driver of the Israeli lorry was the brother of a settler who was stabbed to death in the centre of Gaza the day before.

The crash was seen by Gazans as revenge, and the demonstrations began. As they continued and workers didn't go to Israel, it was apparent that the demonstrations were not confined to youths. The workers, many of whom are educated Palestinians who lost their jobs in the Gulf as a result of the drop in oil prices, had plenty to complain about. As the Israelis



brutally put down the demonstrations, causing deaths and injuries, the anger of Palestinians rose even higher.

In the West Bank the situation was quiet at first, except at the Balata refugee camp near Nablus. There the population decided to shun those known to collaborate with the Israelis. One man with whom the refugees would not speak later died from a heart attack. One unit of the Border Patrols decided to teach Palestinians a lesson. For three days the Israeli army made life miserable for the refugees, breaking into homes at night, conducting searches at all hours, kicking down doors, breaking furniture, beating people indiscriminately. On the third day, a Friday, the population had enough. When the army started harassing the worshippers coming out of the noon prayers, the demonstrators started to throw stones at the army. In return the army opened fire killing an 11-year-old child, a 57-year-old woman and a 17-year-old girl.

When the killings continued in Gaza and Balata, the rest of the occupied territories joined in. In Jerusalem, where the hero of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Ariel Sharon, was planning to move into an Arab neighbourhood in the old city, demonstrations erupted on 18 December in which three Israeli banks were destroyed and the main East Jerusalem business area, Salahuddin Street, was completely controlled by Palestinian youths for more than three hours.

The call for a general strike on 21 December by the Arabs in Israel was completely adhered to by West Bank and Gaza Palestinians in addition to Arabs in Israel, much to the Israelis' displeasure.

As Christmas approached and international criticism mounted, especially from the US and Egypt, the Israelis decided to stop the killings. Almost three weeks after the demonstrations began, they backed up considerably the army presence in the occupied territories, after delaying so long in order to be able to continue to claim that everything was well and that the problems were the acts of a few provocateurs. The increased military presence was coupled with

widespread arrests. According to Israeli figures, more than 900 Palestinians were rounded up. With the jails already overcrowded, the Israelis had to establish a new prison near Hebron, release many Palestinian criminals, and move some prisoners into the Altit jail inside Israel (in contravention of international law).

With the prisons overcrowded, the Israelis started to carry out speedy trials that infringed on the rights of those arrested. Lawyers had no possibility of seeing their clients before the trial, nor did they have a chance to examine their clients' files. Lawyers in Gaza and then the West Bank declared that they wouldn't accept these conditions and refused to represent anybody arrested in the recent demonstrations.

Despite strong opposition, Israel went ahead with its threats to deport Palestinians. Nine (four from Gaza and five from the West Bank) were named. Reports from Gaza say that the deportees have declared an open-ended hunger strike to protest the decision. A number of those listed for deportation were released in the 1985 prisoner exchange and were allowed to stay in the occupied territories.

The decision on 3 January to deport the nine Palestinians and the killing on the same day of a 25-year-old woman from Al-Ram north of Jerusalem and on 5 January of a 25-year-old man in Khan Younis, Gaza, (Palestinian sources say two men were killed and a third critically wounded) has once again raised tension. While most Palestinians feel that the major thrust of the latest protest wave has ended, the discussion has turned on the future. For the first time in 20 years Palestinians have started talking openly of mass civil disobedience. They say that the past wave of demonstrations is only a dress rehearsal of what will happen in the future.

Middle East
International

Goulding blames Israel for its drastic measures

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — (Agencies): UN Deputy Secretary-General Marrack Goulding wound up his fact-finding mission for the Security Council saying the unrest showed that 20 years of Israeli occupation had become intolerable and the Palestinians must do hate the occupation.

He accused Israel on Saturday of using "unduly harsh" methods to restore order in the riot-torn West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The UN Undersecretary-General also blamed the Israeli government for pursuing policies which had created "despair" and "hopelessness" among Palestinian refugees and led to violence. Goulding made the remarks in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corp.'s world service radio network in the Israeli-occupied territories, where he is investigating living conditions in Palestinian refugee camps.

The interview was taped hours before the envoy narrowly missed being caught up in rioting in a West Bank refugee camp. UN officials said rubber bullets landed near Goulding and his aides "smelled a whiff or tear gas," although no one was injured.

Goulding acknowledged Israel's right to maintain order in the occupied territories, but accused the security forces of over-reacting in quelling Palestinian demonstrations.

"What we are complaining about is first of all the methods that are being used to maintain law and order, which I think in the judgement of the whole of the international community has been unduly harsh and has been disproportionate to the threat posed by the demonstrators," he said.

"Secondly, and on a rather wider basis, we are very concerned about the despair that exists amongst the Palestinian population in the occupied territories, the feeling they have that there is no



The impossible task

peace process under way, that their land is being gradually taken away through the Israeli settlement and other policies of the Israeli government, that there is economic discrimination against them."

"I don't think that anybody who visits the occupied territories, and especially the refugee camps in Gaza, can fail to be very troubled by what he or she sees," Goulding said.

"It's not just the physical squalor of the camps. It's also the despair, the total lack of hope..." In meetings with Israeli foreign minister Shimon Peres and other government officials, Goulding has protested over the deportation of four Palestinian refugees and the planned deportation of five others.

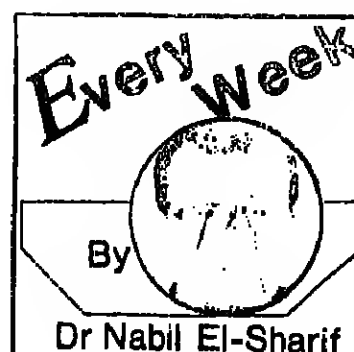
Deportations, whether individual or mass, from occupied

lands where "explicitly forbidden" by the Geneva Convention, to which Israel is a signatory, Goulding said.

In addition, he said, "The deportations of these people increases tensions and makes it even more difficult to make progress towards a negotiated settlement, which is the only long-term answer to these problems."



Massacre in Al-Aqsa Mosque



Cultural malady

SOME OF our writers are extremely skilled when they talk about the freedom of speech. They often go to great lengths in their discussion of the need to respect the opposing point of view. They pour out their hearts in their condemnation of what they perceive as restrictions imposed on their freedom to speak their minds and to express their opinions freely.

This theoretical emphasis on the need to establish an atmosphere of freedom for expression, unfortunately falls at the very first encounter with an opposing point of view. Those same writers, who have been calling for a wider range of freedom for their own writing, often lose patience and quickly retreat from their theoretical positions if another writer comes along to criticize what they have been writing or to point out certain contradictions in them.

This malady, that plagues our cultural milieu was manifested in the most revolting fashion in our local dailies last week. Three of our gifted poets got together and decided to write a new experiment in our local poetry. The result was a collective poem written by all three poets. (Perception of a wall) was the name they gave to this poem in which each poet tormented his own perception of one stimulus — the wall.

Although this experiment is not new in world (or even Arabic) literature our three poets left it high time for them to try something new, something different in their creative writings. But to their astonishment, and to the astonishment of many observers, the experiment of these poets was severely attacked by a well-read columnist in an Arabic daily.

Nobody expects a new work to be met by admiration and excitement by all those who read it. It is indeed in the nature of things, that break new grounds, to be received with apprehension or even outright rejection. But it is one thing to maintain that a new work did not appeal to you, and it is quite another thing to say that this new and different work should not be allowed to be published. The local columnist went as far as asking (the police) to intervene and to prevent such works from being published. If this is not to be looked upon as an example of hypocrisy in its most forms, I certainly do not know how else to classify it.

OPEC: Looking beyond oil guzzlers

By Meryam Schiller
Special to The Star

VIENNA — The developing countries are emerging as a potential major market for OPEC, if for no other reason than that their consumption is up, while that of the rich and industrial is down or static.

How the consumption growth in the developing countries will offset the over-reliance of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) remains far from clear because a certain consistency in trends is required before they become the basis for forecasts, but the economic expansion in the fast industrializing countries of Asia and South America offers optimism.

The developing world's share of oil consumption rose from 13 per cent in 1973 to more than 20 per cent in 1986 and demand in the emerging high-consumption group is currently rising to be at least 13.2 million barrels a day. That's a dramatic revision of original estimates of 12.1 million barrels a day.

According to the Paris-based International Energy Agency (IEA), the growth in developing countries' demand is due to "accelerating economic growth in recent years" in Asia and South America. It specifically cited South Korea and Brazil, but growth in crassness have been reported also by the industry analysts in other countries of Asia and Latin America.

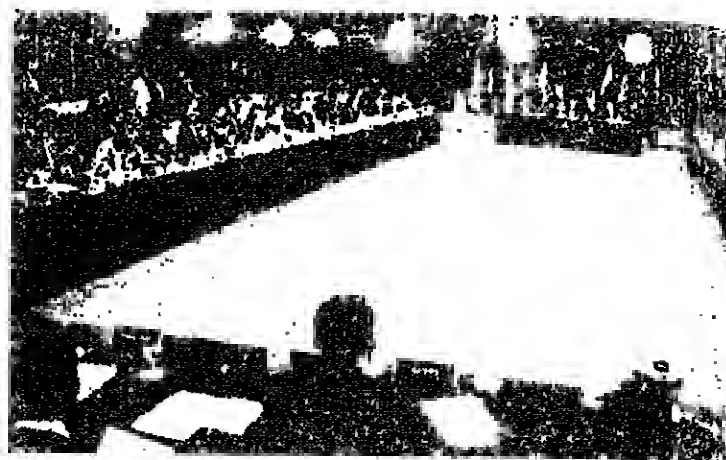
Adding to the growth has been the spin-off of the decline in oil

prices through 1986-87. "It is generally assumed that lower oil prices generate demand," said one analyst. "While that is of course true in the developing world, the growth in demand has been largely independent of lower prices." More often than not it's been the result of economic planning over many years coming to fruition at last. The cheaper oil has been a great supplementary help, of course.

The category of developing countries includes virtually all countries not listed separately as members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and centrally planned economies of the Eastern Bloc and China.

The growth of demand for crude oil from an unexpected quarter is yet to register with OPEC policy-makers, but it is no doubt looked at with interest. "OPEC no doubt welcomes the growth in demand, but it has its obvious reservations," said one analyst. "Any growth of demand in Europe or North America automatically is converted into hard currency, but many an OPEC strategist may think twice before doing the same when Third World demand changes." Many developing countries buy oil on credit, he explained.

In the experts' view, however, the developing countries seem to be most responsible for growth in demand are often different from the developing countries dependent on favourable terms for their imports of crude oil, though experts warn against sweeping generalizations.



OPEC: Will it hold?

The revised estimates of oil consumption trends in the developing countries resulted from nearly a year and a half of work undertaken by the agency.

Much of the new research led to the overturning of wrong conclusions, such as that heavy fuel oil consumption in the Third World had dropped just as it had in the developed world. In fact, there was no fall in overall heavy fuel oil use in the developing world while in the rich countries it fell by 52 per cent between 1979 and 1988.

The revised statistics obtained through more detailed findings in the developing countries also found that oil consumption in the oil-exporting countries in fact had risen much less than originally estimated. Growth in the industrial

izing countries similarly was underrated. The significance of the findings is obvious for oil strategists, but it is bound to trigger an across-the-board review of growth patterns in the developing world.

Although the looming US recession is still the overriding worry for much of the developing world, the revised energy use estimates would reassure many Third World governments that they did not do as badly through the past decade of fluctuating oil costs as has been widely assumed.

Armed with the new statistics, economic strategists stand a better chance of measuring the true worth of the developing economies and their future direction.

Meryam Schiller is a writer and researcher based in Vienna.

Bhutto woos Washington

By Lucy Kornisar
Special to The Star

SIKOT, PAKISTAN — Young men in traditional long shirts over baggy trousers surged along the street, chanting and dancing. Veiled women waved from balconies and rooftops.

Benazir Bhutto, also veiled and riding atop a white van, waved back as her procession crept along the streets of Sikot, a small town in Punjab, on the way to a rally of her Pakistan People's Party (PPP). Two American flags were burned along the route in apparent defiance of instructions given by Bhutto to her left-wing followers.

A public relations man in this press van apologized and downplayed the incident, saying the flags were burned by a single individual. Later, as party leaders warmed up the virtually all-male crowd of 40,000 packed into a soccer stadium, Bhutto made notes in English in a spiral notebook, then rose and addressed her supporters in Urdu. She played on common political themes such as poverty and Muslim solidarity.

But there were no attacks on the United States, a PPP theme in the past — though she said later that she believes the CIA dealthed the government of her father, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was deposed by army chief Mohammed Zia ul-Haq in 1977 and later executed.

When her father fell, Benazir Bhutto — a graduate of Radcliffe and Harvard universities in the United States and Oxford University in England — was imprisoned, put under house arrest and finally allowed to go into exile in 1984.

Now she is positioning herself for a confrontation with Zia, who is president as well as army chief — and she believes the United States can either help her or block her.

Returning from London in April 1986, three months after Zia ended martial law, Bhutto was emboldened by the size of welcoming

crowds, variously estimated from hundreds of thousands to several millions, to demand immediate elections.

But the government responded with a crackdown on opposition rallies and she was unable to mobilize massive protests. Bhutto realized she would have to wait for national elections which must be held, according to the constitution, by 1990.

She has spent the past year travelling the country to build the party organization. She has married — and she is wooing the United States. It is widely accepted in Pakistan that Washington has propped up the Zia regime in exchange for a conduit for aid to the Mujahideen guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed Afghan government on Pakistan's north-west border.

"She perceives the American influence in Pakistan as so strong that without some kind of tacit blessing, there's no way Zia can go or another government can be allowed to function," said an advisor. To win over Washington, she has moved her left-wing party decisively to the centre, adopting pro-U.S. positions on everything that concerns the United States, especially Afghanistan.

She has made only mild pro forma criticism of the U.S. bombing of Libya, and she does not attack American aid. She has also dropped her father's populist redicism, and there is no talk about labour reform, nationalization and redistribution of wealth. She calls herself a social democrat.

In an interview at the home of a local supporter one day after the Sikot rally, she spoke positively of American influence. "The United States does have a role to play," she said. "It gives tremendous aid to Pakistan and helps in our own development." "We need to deal with the U.S. government in the future when we are elected. So we would like to start off in a good way so that there is confidence and trust on both sides."

The United States has given Islamabad \$3.2 billion since 1981 and Congress is being asked for another six-year \$4 billion package. Bhutto wants Washington to press Zia to allow a democratic transition. She praised Washington's expression of concern about democratization. "The United States has welcomed the transition, called it a transition rather than a democracy, and it called for my release and expressed concern when the use of force was indulged in," she said.

But she would like Washington to be more forceful. "I think it is important for the United States, because of the influence it has on the military regime, to make it clear it is not in favour of continued military rule and would not look kindly on such rule."

Bhutto is designing her political strategy with such care that she agreed to a marriage arranged by her mother, which surprised people who thought her more modern-minded. Her husband is Asif Ali Zardari, a wealthy 34-year-old businessman, landowner and polo player whom she met only five days before their engagement in mid-1987. They were married in late December.

"In a country which is male-dominated, I didn't want the issue of my being a single woman detracting from the causes I am fighting for," said Bhutto. "There was also family pressure, and I thought that if it has to be done, what are the options? There's an arranged marriage or love marriage. 'But here even seeing a man socially can be scandalous, so I couldn't afford scandal, so I was left no option but an arranged marriage.'"

Diplomats and other observers are divided over whether Bhutto has a chance of coming to power. Zia cancelled promised elections in 1977 and 1979 when it looked as if the PPP might win. One Western diplomat in Islamabad believes Bhutto personally could win a pres-



Bhutto stresses US role

idential election, but her popularity would not rub off on candidates for parliament.

According to journalist Ayaz Amir, a PPP member, "That the PPP will sweep the polls is not so self-evident as it might have been in April 1986." Analysts say local elections last December, the first since the ending of martial law, might encourage Zia to go ahead with national elections.

Although political parties could not participate officially, many candidates for the 75,000 local positions were linked to parties and the government was pleased with the results. Those backed by the Muslim League did well, especially in rural areas where its candidates were largely traditional power figures who ran unopposed, or where it ran incumbents. Candidates associated with the PPP performed credibly, especially in cities, although not as well as expected.

However, noted one Western diplomat, the local elections do not necessarily indicate what would happen in a parliamentary contest several years from now.

Lucy Kornisar is a New York-based international affairs analyst who recently visited Pakistan.

By Paschal B. Karmy
Special to The Star

IN MY ARTICLE "Jews in the Soviet Union-Do they have a case?" which was published in the Star Vol. 5 No. 4 Dated 11 September 1986, I mentioned some of the reasons why the West assisted the Jews to establish their state in Palestine.

One of those reasons was related to the belief held by some Christians that the return of the Jews to Palestine is a prophetic requirement which will usher in the second coming of Christ, and the consequent conversion of the Jews to Christianity. In arguing against this belief I said, "This is a myth indeed. From the point of view of Christian religion and doctrine, this belief is absolutely wrong, groundless, and has no valid basis whatsoever in our Christian faith. Nevertheless the Jews in general, and Zionists in particular, were clever and shrewd in encouraging and exploiting this fanciful belief to achieve their purpose, namely the creation of the Jewish state in Palestine."

The author of "Whose Promised Land?" Colin Chapman, is a member of the Episcopal Church, who has graduated from St. Andrew's University in Scotland, where he studied classical Greek and Hebrew. After graduation he toured the Palestine and Jordan, where he met his wife who was then working as a nurse in a Palestinian refugee centre in Jordan. In 1968 he was assigned in Cairo as a teacher in a Presbyterian seminary.

It seems that the author's religious experience as well as his travelling and living in the Middle East, qualified him to write this impartial study of whose promised land from the historical and religious point of view.

The book deals dispassionately with the claims of the Palestinians and of the Jews in Palestine. It outlines those claims and traces the story behind them going back to immemorial times, whether Biblical or otherwise. It also summarizes the comparatively recent events which led to the creation of Israel starting from the unannounced Balfour Declaration of 1917, to the British mandate of 1922 over Palestine issued by the League of Nations, and lastly to the partition of Palestine by the United Nations in 1947.

The author mentions the promises given during World War I by the Allies to the Arabs (through Sharif Hussein of Mecca) for the independence of the Arab countries if the Arabs help the Allies in their war

Whose promised land?

The myth that the return of the Jews to Palestine is a prophetic requirement to the second coming of Christ and the consequent conversion of the Jews to Christianity has been among the reasons that led the West to support the establishment of the state of Israel. While many Zionists argued hard for this myth, many writers conducted Bible-based studies that debunked it beyond doubt. The following article is a review of a recently published book that refutes the myth of the promised land.

effort against Germany.

Discussing the alleged prophecy about the return of the Jews to Palestine he says that this prophecy is embraced by the Evangelical Christians who are more Zionist than the Zionists themselves and who unconditionally support Israel under the belief that the return of the Jews to Palestine is a Biblical prophecy. The author quotes the following from a book entitled "America's Evangelicals: More Zionist than the Zionists" by William Clairborne. "Estimated at 40 million members and embracing Abraham's Covenant as fervently as the most impassioned Zionists, the burgeoning Evangelical Christian movement in the United States is fast becoming one of Israel's most potent allies in the conflict with the Arab World. They issue warnings with beatific certainty that a great conflagration with the Soviet Union in the Middle East is a biblical prophecy but promise that the United States will come to Israel's rescue."

However, there are thousands of Christian churches and communities who reject the mythical belief of those Evangelicals. The author quotes, "in extenso", Lagrange Declaration issued by an ecumenical group of Christians — Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Orthodox — who met in Illinois in 1979 and 1981. The First Declaration contained, in part, the following: "We are astonished by the fact that countless Christians believe that the Bible gives to the modern state of Israel a divine right, divine sanction to the state of Israel's policy of territorial acquisition. We believe that such an understanding must be judged in the light of the whole of Biblical revelation affirming that in the revelation of Jesus Christ, God's covenants find their completion."

The Declaration goes on to say: "Forthrightly, we declare our conviction that, in the process of establishing the state of Israel, a deep injustice was done to the Palestinian people: confiscating their land and driving many into exile and even death. We are further grieved by the ongoing denial of

basic civil rights to those Arabs who live today in the state of Israel."

The second Lagrange Declaration stated in part that, "We question biblically the vision of nationalism and statehood limited to particular people as the means for building a durable and just peace in the Holy Land. We long rather for the vision of the land and peoplehood secured for both Israeli people and Palestinian people in the Holy Land. We question how Christians can believe that the Old Testament gives to the modern state of Israel divine and unconditional ownership of the land of Palestine, to the exclusion of the indigenous people. We believe that an honest, open and comprehensive understanding of the Bible prohibits these claims and raises the priority of God's justice for all people as the means to nourish the hope of reconciliation between Israeli and Palestinian."

It is indeed some consolation for

the Palestinians to read, in this book, that those Christians who participated in the Lagrange Declaration have unequivocally urged the United States government to curtail subsidies to the government of Israel until the latter ceases all illegal seizures of property, establishment of settlements on Palestinian lands, and expulsion of Palestinians.

The author gives his own conclusion about the alleged prophecy on the return of the Jews to Palestine. He says that any Christian who is concerned with the problem of the land of Palestine, should demonstrate his concern by doing all he can to find out the truth about the land. He says that we have no right to turn to the Bible for guidance if we do not know about the why and whereof of the return of the Jews to the land and the establishment of the state of Israel or if we have been fed by a very one-sided version of what happened.

Chapman questions whether the

Jew, believing in the prophecy, has acted according to the law by asking about how the Jews have acquired the land and how they have treated the Arabs; how much of the land has been acquired legally; how much has been acquired by war; how much has been acquired illegally by being stolen, confiscated or expropriated. And are the Jews treating the Arabs as if they are their own native-born, or are they oppressing them and ill-treating them?

As a Christian the author says that he feels bound to conclude that the promise of the land to Abraham and his descendants does not give the Jews a divine right to possess the land for all times.

In the epilogue of the book Chapman says that he does not believe that the State of Israel is 'of God', in the sense that it is the fulfillment (or even a preliminary stage of fulfillment) of all that God promised and predicted in the Old Testament about the future of the land and its people.

He says that he would go further to suggest that for a Christian to interpret these events simply as the fulfillment of prophecy represents a kind of rogression. "That", he says, "will be a return to a way of thinking which the disciples of Christ had abandoned once and for all when they grasped the kind of spiritual kingdom which Christ had inaugurated through his death and resurrection."



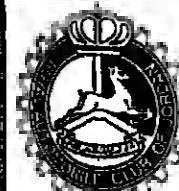
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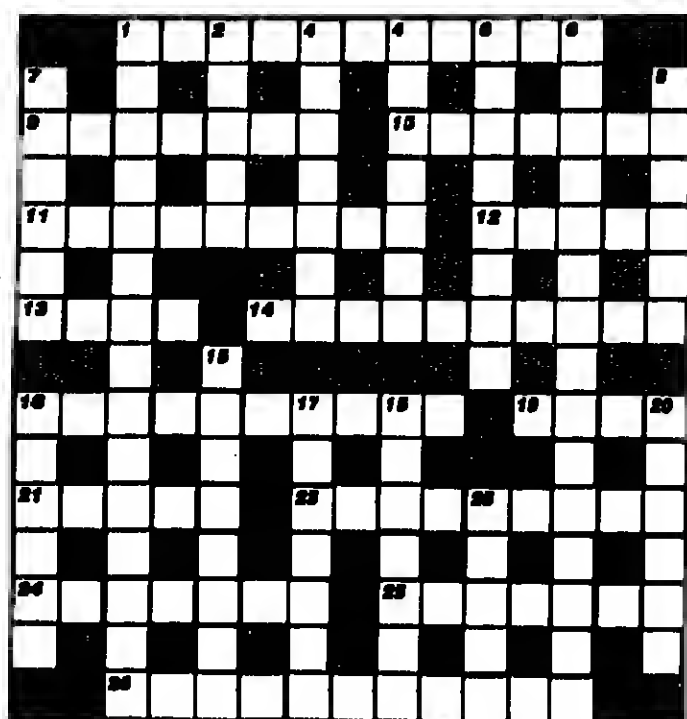
Cross words

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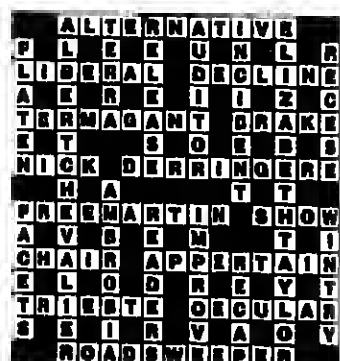
- 1 Change original inhabitant's choice (11)
- 2 Written accusation about artist being broad-minded (7)
- 3 Refuse to perform grammatical exercise (7)
- 4 Bawling woman in the end bringing Turkish officer to book (9)
- 5 Bird bringing rousa to sad end (5)
- 6 The devil at a critical point in time (4)
- 7 Weapons of the German campanologists (10)
- 8 Hermaphrodite animal set at liberty by boy (10)
- 9 Appear at exhibition (4)
- 10 About to show support for mill (5)
- 11 Belong by right in parapet? (9)
- 12 Attempt by Lawrence to see Isilian city (7)
- 13 Turn by novice wins overall acting award pertaining to kissing (7)
- 14 Ways to put veti on highwayman? (4-7)

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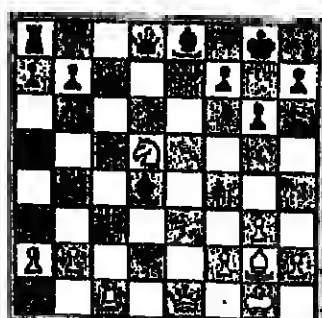
- 1 Watch-cho knight gave must-hill estate (10)
- 2 Part of water-rate in foreign land (5)
- 3 Liberation in relative comfort (7)
- 4 He carefully checks car on hill (7)
- 5 An event liable to occur (8)
- 6 Queen taking first royal swipe at actress (10)
- 7 Part of printing-press done in silver-point? (8)
- 8 Going back to take a letter (8)
- 9 Doctor getting right round continent without high-class food (8)
- 10 Views dial outside model (8)



Solution



CHESS



Barlov v Gitan, Yugoslavia 1984. Material is level, the position looks quite innocuous. But White (to play) made just one move and Black could find nothing better than to resign. What was the coup which forced immediate surrender?

Chess solution

White wins by 1. BxN, 2. BxN, 3. BxN, 4. BxN, 5. BxN, 6. BxN, 7. BxN, 8. BxN, 9. BxN, 10. BxN, 11. BxN, 12. BxN, 13. BxN, 14. BxN, 15. BxN, 16. BxN, 17. BxN, 18. BxN, 19. BxN, 20. BxN, 21. BxN, 22. BxN, 23. BxN, 24. BxN, 25. BxN, 26. BxN, 27. BxN, 28. BxN, 29. BxN, 30. BxN, 31. BxN, 32. BxN, 33. BxN, 34. BxN, 35. BxN, 36. BxN, 37. BxN, 38. BxN, 39. BxN, 40. BxN, 41. BxN, 42. BxN, 43. BxN, 44. BxN, 45. BxN, 46. BxN, 47. BxN, 48. BxN, 49. BxN, 50. BxN, 51. BxN, 52. BxN, 53. BxN, 54. BxN, 55. BxN, 56. BxN, 57. BxN, 58. BxN, 59. BxN, 60. BxN, 61. BxN, 62. BxN, 63. BxN, 64. BxN, 65. BxN, 66. BxN, 67. BxN, 68. BxN, 69. BxN, 70. BxN, 71. BxN, 72. BxN, 73. BxN, 74. BxN, 75. BxN, 76. BxN, 77. BxN, 78. BxN, 79. BxN, 80. BxN, 81. BxN, 82. BxN, 83. BxN, 84. BxN, 85. BxN, 86. BxN, 87. BxN, 88. BxN, 89. BxN, 90. BxN, 91. BxN, 92. BxN, 93. BxN, 94. BxN, 95. BxN, 96. BxN, 97. BxN, 98. BxN, 99. BxN, 100. BxN, 101. BxN, 102. BxN, 103. BxN, 104. BxN, 105. BxN, 106. BxN, 107. BxN, 108. BxN, 109. 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French Programmes Saturday

* 5:45 - Le Gerfaut, eps. 4: King Louis XVI asks Gilles to spy on Queen Marie Antoinette. At a party Gilles is badly injured after an attempt on his life.

* 7:00 - News in French.

* 7:15 - Un Deux Oe Plus: More French music and songs and this week's guest Gilbert Becant.

Sunday

* 8:00 - Rue Carnot, eps. 58: Mr. Caso tries with the help of Armelle to find his ex-wife.

* 8:30 - L'Ecole Des Fans: Jacques Martin hosts Francine Velez.

* 7:00 - News in French.

* 7:15 - Le 10eme Festival Mondial Du Cirque De Paris. This week is general introduction and China.

Monday

* 8:00 - Notes Non — corlies sur la musique d'Algerie. A new documentary about music and traditional folklore, written by the famous Algerian writer Ketebe Yassin.

* 7:00 - News In French.

* 7:15 - The weekly sport magazine.

Tuesday

* 8:00 - Deux Oe Conduite, eps. 4: This week Bruno and Albert accomodate a homeless family.

* 7:00 - News in French.

* 7:15 - Un Deux Oe Plus and Sacha Orlan.

Wednesday

* 7:15 - Aujourd'hui En Jordanie: A local magazine produced and presented by Saleh Medel.

* 8:00 - Sardou Felt La Une, part 1: The French singer Michel Sardou presents a special programme of new songs and sketches.

* 7:00 - News in French.

Thursday

* 8:00 - Rue Carnot, eps. 58: Sylvie returns to live in Rue Carnot.

* 8:30 - Terre Des Betes. This week about the animals of



Your TV guide



Corelce In France.

* 7:00 - News in French.

* 7:15 - French Varieties.

Friday

* 5:25 - Feature Film: Un Papillon sur L'Epaule. Roland Forland sees a murder but someone hits him on the head. When he awakes in hospital, the doctor tries to convince him that he did not see anything. A patient next to him is also mysterious; he talks to an imaginary butterfly.

English Programmes Saturday

* 8:30 Married With Children: A new comedy series: Peg and Al Bundy have loved

each other in the worst way for years. This candid look at marriage, child rearing, the neighbours and Al's career in shoe selling has audience roaring.

* 9:00 Saturday Variety Show.

* 10:20 Feature film. "Blues Brothers": The story of two graduates of Chicago chased by the police everywhere. Hellcopters, armed forces and tanks take part in the chase. Finally, they are returned to jail. Starring Tuesday Weld, Robert Hooks and Jeremy Brett.

Sunday

* 8:30 Fennington Of The F.O. "The Old Black Magic": Herriot's surprise visitor from London causes the Major to debble in some dubious love potions supplied by Sanchez.

* 9:30 Doc. Il Omnibus Hemingway, last part: "The Last Round": After publishing the novel "The Old Man And The Sea", he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954. But Hemingway's writing declined in his later years. His love-life was as turbulent and episodic as his sporting enthusiasm; he married four times.

* 10:20 Secret Army.

Monday

* 8:30 Are You Being Served?

* 9:10 Moonlighting.

* 10:20 Feature Film. "I Went To Go Home": Thomas and his wife are separated. He is the guardian of his children Tony and Mary. Their mother persuades them to secretly go away with her.

Tuesday

* 8:30 Mini-Series "King Martin 1": To many people, Martin Luther King was a messiah, but to the majority of white Americans, he was the most dangerous man in the US.

* 9:30 "Executive Stress": Edger has to fly to New York for the imminent announcement that he will be taking over the entire Frankland Corporation from his tyrannical father and that Donald Fairchild will replace him in the UK. At

least that was the plan until Edger finds out that Carol and Donald are married. He only has the Fairchild's job at stake — so is Edger's.

* 10:20 The Equalizer.

* 11:10 Threes Company.

Wednesday

* 8:30 Charles In Charge.

* 9:00 Well Being. "Tearing Off The Labels": Nobody has an easy adolescence but that of us get through it unscathed. Now an increasing number of young people reach adulthood with some sort of label — disturbed, deviant or delinquent. WELL BEING looks behind those labels — are they really disturbed or reacting to a disturbed environment? And how do labels affect them?

* 9:35 Altrid Hildes Presents...

* 10:20 Roses Are For The Rich. A new four-hour miniseries, "Roses Are For The Rich" is the story of the revenge and hate of one woman who leigns love in order to destroy a powerful mining baron.

Thursday

* 8:30 Martin Luther King, part 2.

* 9:10 Regs To Riches.

* 10:20 Feature Film "Dreams Lost, Dreams Found".

Friday

* 8:30 Growing Pains: The younger brother on the advice of his older brother, believes a way to please his parents is to buy a new bike. His sister suggests he make a lottery for his old bike to help in buying the new one, but his father disagrees.

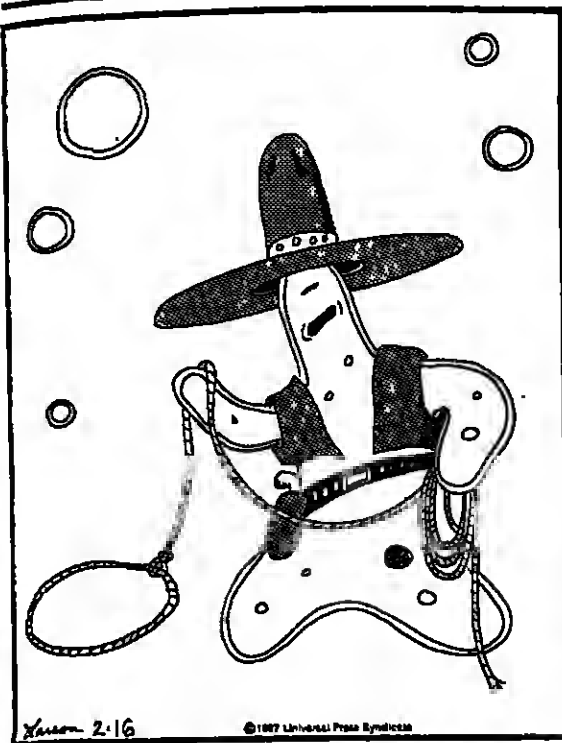
* 9:10 Magnum.

* 10:20 Falcon Crest.

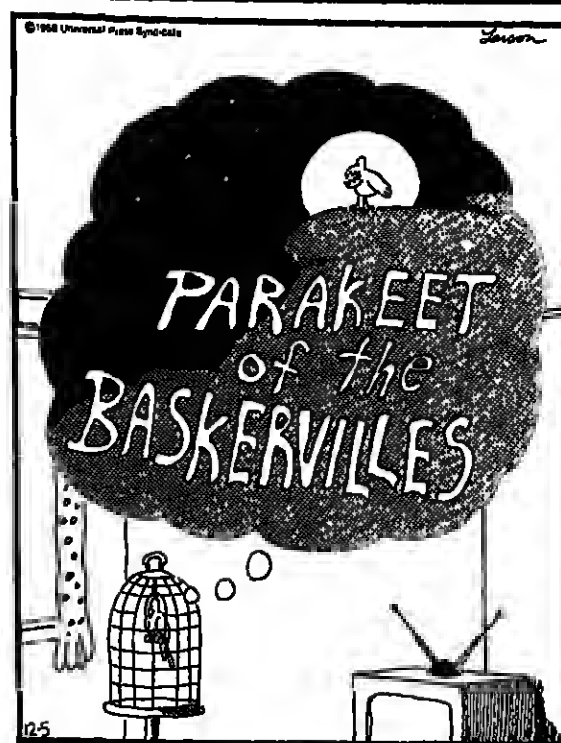
Be smart!

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"So, until next week — Adios, amosbas."



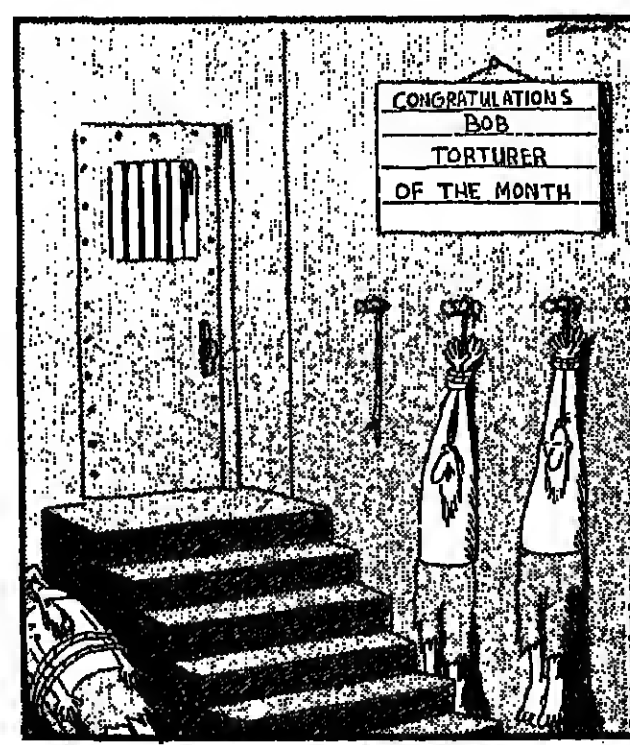
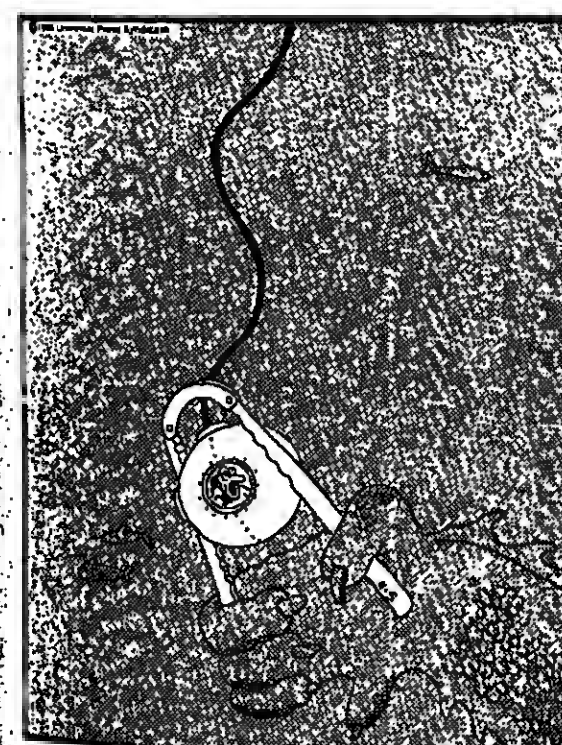
Buddy's dreams



"Well, I'm not sure. ... I guess it's been washed."

THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



"OK, you've passed the fire test, the riding test, and the combat test — but now, paleface, now you must say 'toy boat' three times real fast!"



"Thanks for coming. Something's wrong — everything just seems a little too quiet and normal today."



"See Dick run. See Jane run. Run run run. See the wolves chase Dick and Jane. Chase chase chase..."

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